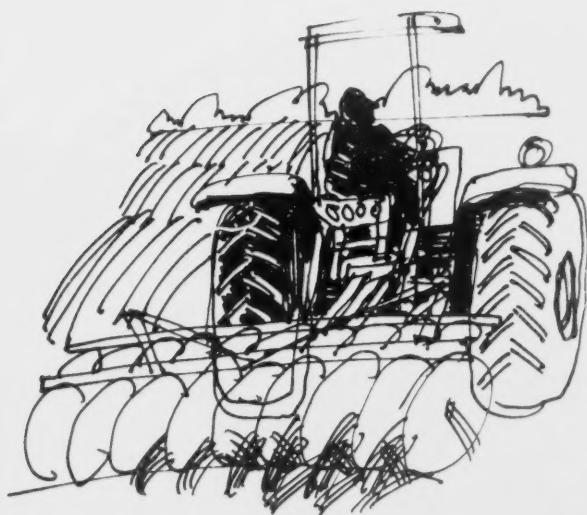


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SOUTH DAKOTA ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

REPORT NO. 10



MAY, 1980
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
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Annual Planning Report
Calendar Year 1981
Report No. 10

May 1980
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Research and Statistics
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I. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

During 1979, the annual average of unemployed persons numbered 12,000 in South Dakota. Based on the annual average of 338,000 individuals comprising the civilian labor force, the unemployment average rate was 3.5 percent, well below the 1979 national average 5.8 percent rate. This compares to the 3.1 percent rate recorded in 1978 and the rate of 3.2 percent recorded in 1977. Projections for calendar year 1981 indicate a rise in the unemployment rate to a 3.8 percent average with 13,000 persons being unemployed. The civilian labor force is expected to approximate 343,200 persons. Of the projected 13,000 unemployed, 76.2 percent are expected to be white and 46.5 are estimated to be female.

In 1970 the labor force participation rate was 59.4 percent for persons over 16 years of age. By calendar year 1981, this rate is expected to reach 66.3 percent. The greater increase is shown for female participants where the rate has risen from 40.4 percent in 1970 to a projected rate of 52.9 percent in 1981. Males, although the difference was not as great, increased from 79.3 percent to 81.2 percent.

It is estimated that during calendar year 1981 there will be 70,000 persons unemployed at some time during the year. Of that number, it is projected that 6,170 may experience a spell of unemployment greater than 15 weeks. The estimate of 81,515 economically disadvantaged persons 14 years old and over makes up a large share of the 101,895 individuals who, potentially, will be in need of some type of manpower service.

The recession now in progress has the capability of affecting South Dakota to a greater degree than in the past as current economic conditions will make it more agriculturally oriented. The downturn in the national economic climate will, therefore, have an impact on South Dakota's economy not felt in past recessions making the current cycle, potentially, more severe.

II. DESCRIPTION OF STATE

A. Area Covered and Purpose of Report

The Annual Planning Report (APR) is designed to provide historical, current and outlook information for use by Job Service and CETA planners in developing programs and job training plans for the forthcoming fiscal year. The APR includes information on an analysis of employment, unemployment, occupational trends and outlook, and projections of the number of poor, economically disadvantaged, underutilized persons and a description of the characteristics of those who may be in need of manpower services, and of the population, labor force and unemployed.

The data in this report covers the entire state of South Dakota. Also included in this report will be selected data covering the Sioux Falls Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (Minnehaha County), the state's six planning districts and the balance of state consisting of all counties less Minnehaha County.

In terms of Job Service activities, reliable estimates of the number and types of persons who will need job-related assistance are required to adequately plan the projected activities of each local office on the basis of needs for services in the local office area.

For CETA planning purposes, data are needed on the population characteristics of the state if the overall purpose of CETA is to be met. As stated in legislation and regulation, that purpose is as follows: "to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed, and underemployed persons, and to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency by establishing a flexible and decentralized system of Federal, State and local programs."

B. Definition of Area

South Dakota, the sixteenth largest of the fifty states, occupies 77,047 square miles of the north central United States. The state closely resembles a rectangle, running approximately 210 miles from north to south and 370 miles from east to west. It is bordered by the following states: North Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Wyoming and Montana.

The land area is essentially flat, except for the famed Black Hills which rise up in the far western portion of the state. Harney Peak, in Pennington County, is the highest point in South Dakota with an elevation of 7,242 feet above sea level. The lowest point is Big Stone Lake in Roberts County, the extreme eastern border, with an elevation of 962 feet above sea level. The Missouri River, which runs north to south through the state, distinctly divides the state into two heterogeneous areas, the Central Lowlands and the Great Plains. Eastern South Dakota has a clay loam soil formed from glacial drift which is particularly well adapted to growing wheat and corn. This belt of clay loam soil roughly coincides with the area making up the Central Lowlands. Western South Dakota, or the Great Plains area, has an unglaciated soil formed mostly from the weathering of various shales. With adequate moisture this soil can produce high yields of wheat and other small grains; it is, however, far more useful as grazing land.

Rainfall in the state averages 19 inches per year, but the supply varies from between 26 inches along the eastern border to 14 inches and under in the northwestern corner. The central portion of the state, between the Missouri River and James River, is the transitional zone in which the Central Lowlands merge with the great plains. In this region farm production is affected profoundly by variations in the amount of rainfall.

C. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK

The national economy continued to expand during 1979 albeit at a lesser rate than experienced during 1978. The average unemployment rate declined to 5.8 percent, the lowest rate since 1974. This compares to the 6.0 percent rate recorded for 1978. The 3.5 percent increase in the civilian labor force was accompanied by a 2.3 percent rise in employment and a 1.4 percent decline in the total unemployed.

The total labor force participation rate for all persons rose from 63.7 percent to 64.2 percent. This increase was accomplished by the female participation rate rising from 50.1 to 51.1 percent as the total male participation rate remained static at 78.4 percent. The trend of increased participation by nonwhite persons was reversed as nonwhite males showed a reduction to 73.2 percent from a 1978 figure of 73.3 percent and nonwhite females showed a slight gain from 53.5 to 53.6 percent.

Nationally, most major private and government economists were predicting a recession beginning in late summer or early fall in 1979. The failure to materialize confounded the experts, but like Christmas, they said it was coming. Christmas came and passed and still no real recession. Inflation was the number one problem of the country notwithstanding the holding of our hostages in Iran and the Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

In what some economists might consider an overkill, severe credit restrictions initiated by the Federal Reserve and other government directives during the first quarter of 1980 pushed the prime lending rate to a high 20.0 percent. The return on 26 week money market certificates reached a peak of 15.7 percent during this period. These actions brought about the long awaited recession. At the same time, hopefully, it has brought an end to the credit binge the American people have been prolonging even though real wages have not kept pace with the cost of living. By depreciating savings and using capital

gains from the appreciated sale of real property, consumer spending had continued unabated.

The immediate effect on employment was felt in the construction and auto industry, already reeling from the foreign import dilemma. Both of these industries, of course, have an effect on supporting industries such as lumber in the Northwest, steel, glass, plastic, cement and many other facets of the economy. Original predictions projected an unemployment rate of 7.0 to 7.5 percent for 1980 with a reduction in this rate occurring during the latter half of 1981. Some economists feel this projection is on the conservative side.

As of this writing, interest rates have been dropping weekly. The current prime rate is 16.0 percent and money markets only command 8.78 percent. It is practically a certainty that there will be further major reductions for those rates. High unemployment and a stagnant economy are not conducive to election year politics. War, an oil embargo or some other world event could change all of the most well thought-out predictions available. Based upon present circumstances, one can assume that the national economy may match the level of the 1974-1975 recession and may even surpass that period of instability.

The agriculture industry is vital to the economic health of South Dakota. In addition to the income directly derived from the agriculture industry, it is also important for the support it creates for other industries. The manufacturing and trade industries are particularly dependent on agricultural products and income. In the past, "diversification of the manufacturing industry has alleviated that situation somewhat.

Traditionally, a national recession has not had the impact on South Dakota's economy as it has nationwide because of its agricultural base. There is much more conversation concerning rain, farm prices, grasshoppers, etc. than the Dow Jones Averages among South Dakota residents. The depression of the 1930's

came at a time when the state was suffering from severe drouth. The first five months of 1980 are reminiscent of that period. The United States Department of Agriculture figures for April, 1980 show that, compared to one year ago the index of prices received by farmers decreased 4.5 percent whereas the index of prices paid by farmers rose 11.0 percent. The possible combination of drouth, prices and costs could cause the current recession to have a much greater effect on the South Dakota economy than previous recessions.

Another factor that carries more weight during this recession is the inflated cost of fuel. Tourism has been one of the leading income generators for the state. Businesses associated with this segment of the economy have provided summer employment for youths and other workers. It would be a miracle if the steadily increasing cost of gasoline doesn't drastically curtail the viability of this industry along with other segments of the economy that benefit from the influx of out of state visitors.

Although interest rates are declining at about the same pace as they rose, it is unlikely that the turnaround in affected industries will react to that same degree. The recovery of the construction and finance industries can be expected to be a slow process. Railroad abandonment will continue to present a dilemma for state planners. As more persons become unemployed, the effects will be felt in the trade and service industries creating additional unemployment.

The projections for this report and the accompanying tables were made some time in the past. The 1981 average unemployment rate was estimated to be 3.8 percent. Day-to-day events since that time would indicate that this estimate is probably on the conservative side.

D. Population Characteristics and Trends

South Dakota was the 40th state admitted to the union on November 2, 1889. The 1890 census showed a population of 348,600. By 1930, the

population had increased to 692,849 with the largest increase being before 1910, due mainly to the Homestead Act. The Great Depression of the 1930's combined with the longest drouth on record occurring during the same period saw nearly 50,000 people leave the state. This loss has never been recovered and we are, only now, reaching that previous high count.

By 1960, the population had increased to 680,514. The construction of the Missouri dams creating the Great Lakes of South Dakota was at its peak. With the conclusion of construction on the dams, many workers left the state. The period 1960-1970 recorded the largest reduction in the number of farms on record. Consequently, the state showed a loss of over 14,000 persons when the 1970 census was taken.

South Dakota's population was 666,257 in 1970 according to the Bureau of the Census. South Dakota was one of only three states to have a population decrease since 1960. The South Dakota population dropped 2.1 percent between the 1960 and 1970 census, placing South Dakota 45th among the fifty states and the District of Columbia. The loss in population was primarily rural, white, male and in the age group 25 to 44 and under 10. The below computation demonstrates that the loss in population was not a result of a higher death rate or lower birth rate but was more a result of people leaving the state.

Out-Migration Computation

1960 Census of Population	680,514
Births	143,495
Deaths	65,192
1970 Population by Natural Increase	758,817
1970 Census of Population	666,257
Net Out-Migration	-92,560

Other areas, apparently, offered greater job opportunities and higher incomes. Out-migration of this nature creates many problems. Small rural communities are left with an older population making them unattractive to new

job-creating industries. The resultant tax base loss precludes any improvement and decay becomes the order of the day.

There has been a constant shift since statehood from a rural to an urban population. The increased managerial and capital requirements of farming make the small family farm a fast disappearing enterprise. Deserted farm houses attest to the fact that rural residents are leaving their homes and moving to urban areas. The new government definition of a farm is any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold, or would normally be sold, from the place in the reporting year.

Below is a table showing the rural to urban shift in the South Dakota population from 1880 to 1970.

Rural and Urban Percentage Composition of the
total Population (1880 to 1970) ^{1/}

	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
Rural	92.7	91.8	89.8	86.9	84.0	81.1	75.4	66.8	60.9	55.5
Urban	7.3	8.2	10.2	13.1	16.0	18.9	24.6	33.2	39.1	44.5
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Only 14 of South Dakota's 67 counties recorded a gain in population between the 1960 and 1970 census. Five of these counties had sizable minority populations (American Indian) and the other nine had at least one fairly large urban community within their borders. The State Planning Bureau ^{2/} has developed computerized population projections for the state and all counties to the years 1980 through 2000 in five year increments. Using the cohort-component method, the future population was estimated by adding to the base period (1970 Census) total births less deaths plus or minus net migration, the variable in this case. The projected 1981 population used in this report is strictly an interpolated figure using base years 1980 and 1985.

^{1/} From Bulletin 580, Agriculture Experiment Station, SDSU

^{2/} State Planning Bureau, Planning Information Assistance Section, State Capitol Building, Pierre, South Dakota 57501

The 1980 decennial census is now in progress. The result of this census count will give planners a much more accurate picture of the demographical makeup of the population. In addition to planners, legislative and business leaders will use the information generated to plan for future needs with added assurance. One consequence, no doubt, will be the loss of a South Dakota seat in the House of Representatives due to reapportionment.

Table 1 shows the population for all South Dakota counties by planning area for 1970 and projected 1981. Chart 1 is a map of South Dakota showing counties within planning areas with July 1, 1981 estimated populations and percentage increase or decrease from the 1970 census figure. Chart 2 shows a population comparison by planning area for the same period.

TABLE 1
COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATES

	<u>1970 Census</u>	<u>Projected Estimate July 1, 1981</u>
<u>Total Population</u>	666,257	698,700
<u>Planning Area 1</u>	98,213	98,089
Brookings	22,158	22,420
Clark	5,515	5,399
Codington	19,140	20,267
Deuel	5,686	5,103
Grant	9,005	10,519
Hamlin	5,520	5,339
Kingsbury	7,657	6,987
Lake	11,456	10,357
Miner	4,454	3,874
Moody	7,622	7,824
<u>Planning Area 2</u>	146,654	164,285
Clay	12,923	13,909
Lincoln	11,761	15,085
McCook	7,246	6,831
Minnehaha	95,209	106,700
Turner	9,872	9,601
Union	9,643	12,159
<u>Planning Area 3</u>	97,428	92,451
Aurora	4,183	3,541
Bon Homme	8,577	8,057
Brule	5,870	5,548
Charles Mix	9,994	10,547
Davison	17,319	17,967
Douglas	4,569	4,346
Gregory	6,710	6,054
Hanson	3,781	3,438
Hutchinson	10,379	8,992
Jerauld	3,310	2,935
Sanborn	3,697	3,203
Yankton	19,039	17,823
<u>Planning Area 4</u>	115,094	107,767
Beadle	20,877	18,551
Brown	36,920	37,184
Day	8,713	7,988
Edmunds	5,548	5,227
Faulk	3,893	3,276
Hand	5,883	5,182
McPherson	5,022	4,393
Marshall	5,965	5,806
Roberts	11,678	10,883
Spink	10,595	9,277

Table 1 (Continued)
COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATES

	<u>1970 Census</u>	<u>Projected Estimate July 1, 1981</u>
<u>Planning Area 5</u>	78,257	83,298
Buffalo	1,739	1,931
Campbell	2,866	2,289
Corson	4,994	4,981
Dewey	5,170	6,478
Haakon	2,802	2,778
Hughes	11,632	15,896
Hyde	2,515	2,124
Jones	1,882	1,565
Lyman	4,060	4,036
Mellette	2,420	2,197
Perkins	4,769	4,787
Potter	4,449	3,887
Stanley	2,457	2,603
Sully	2,362	2,324
Todd	6,606	7,347
Trip	8,171	7,976
Walworth	7,842	7,498
Ziebach	2,221	2,541
 <u>Planning Area 6</u>	 129,911	 152,810
Bennett	3,088	2,908
Butte	7,825	8,927
Custer	4,698	6,013
Fall River	7,505	10,045
Harding	1,855	1,828
Jackson (Washabaugh)	2,920	3,219
Lawrence	17,453	16,338
Meade	17,020	20,612
Pennington	59,349	74,592
Shannon	8,193	8,328

Table 2
AGE BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX

	<u>1970</u>	<u>Population Projections July 1, 1981</u>
Total Population	665,507	698,700
Total White Males	313,423	317,850
<u>Age Groups</u>		
0-4	25,007	26,074
5-9	32,998	24,890
10-14	35,621	26,620
15-19	33,574	35,458
20-24	22,199	32,876
25-29	16,534	23,289
30-34	14,898	13,982
35-39	15,070	15,042
40-44	17,607	14,537
45-49	17,972	15,044
50-54	16,852	17,594
55-59	15,593	17,555
60-64	13,919	15,580
65-69	12,030	13,196
70-74	9,491	10,416
75+	14,058	15,697
Total White Females	318,339	339,347
<u>Age Groups</u>		
0-4	24,081	24,792
5-9	31,740	23,694
10-14	33,630	25,668
15-19	32,781	34,262
20-24	22,853	30,979
25-29	16,540	24,033
30-34	15,432	18,367
35-39	16,072	16,896
40-44	17,399	16,046
45-49	17,451	16,950
50-54	16,463	18,211
55-59	16,172	18,001
60-64	14,656	16,593
65-69	13,073	15,724
70-74	11,685	13,438
75+	18,311	25,693

Table 2 (Continued)
AGE BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX

	<u>1970</u>	<u>Population Projections July 1, 1981</u>
Total Nonwhite Males	16,612	20,072
<u>Age Group</u>		
0-4	2,611	2,058
5-9	2,520	1,917
10-14	2,308	3,101
15-19	2,156	3,197
20-24	1,168	2,305
25-29	796	1,707
30-34	801	798
35-39	765	683
40-44	639	764
45-49	540	697
50-54	607	604
55-59	451	518
60-64	350	599
65-69	350	468
70-74	238	281
75+	312	375
Total Nonwhite Females	17,133	21,431
<u>Age Groups</u>		
0-4	2,568	2,011
5-9	2,413	1,886
10-14	2,376	3,059
15-19	2,149	2,937
20-24	1,257	2,376
25-29	897	1,858
30-34	952	1,123
35-39	923	966
40-44	637	1,046
45-49	652	971
50-54	546	651
55-59	510	643
60-64	392	514
65-69	341	515
70-74	229	377
75+	291	498

SOUTH DAKOTA

COUNTY OUTLINE MAP

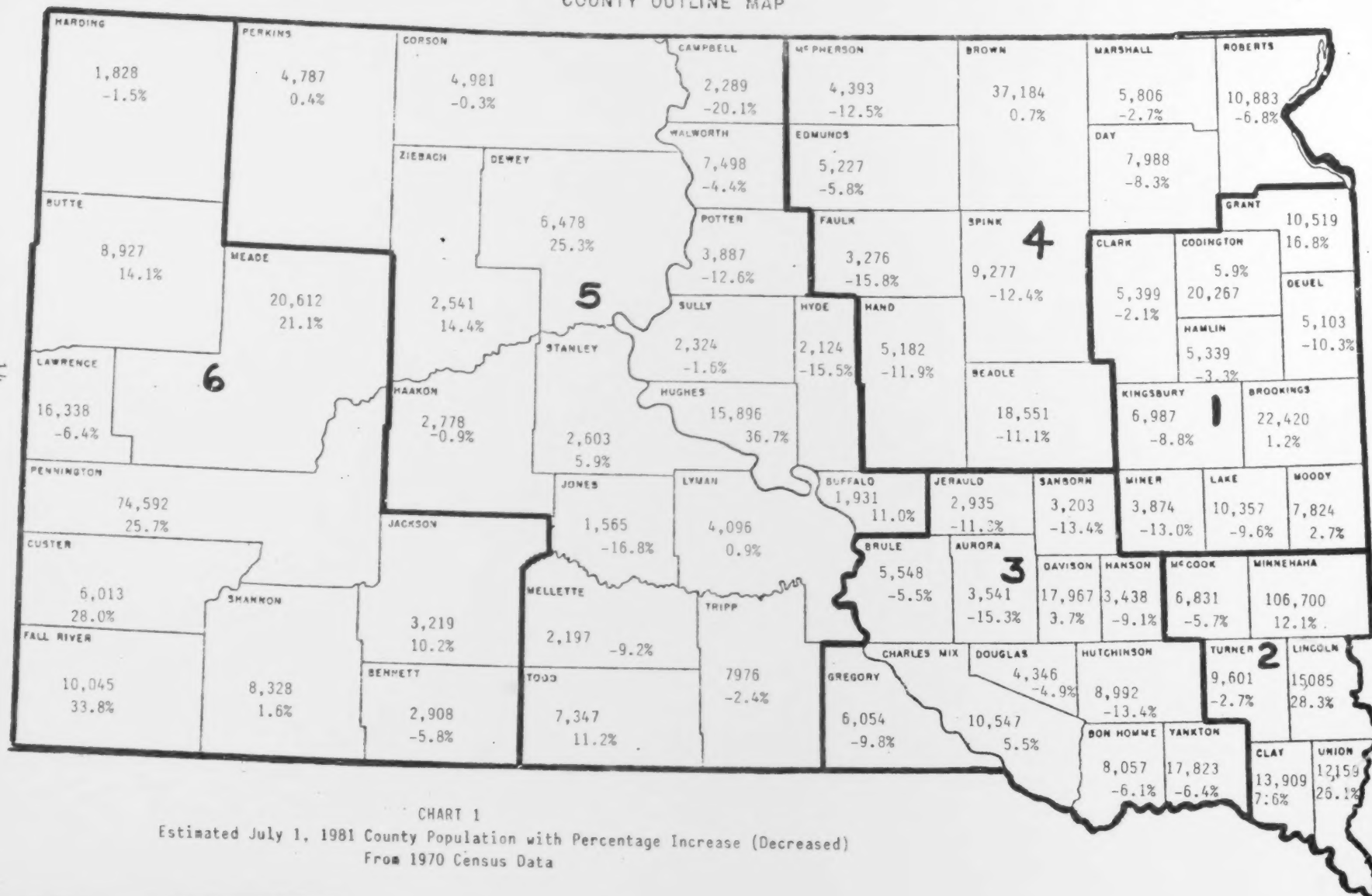
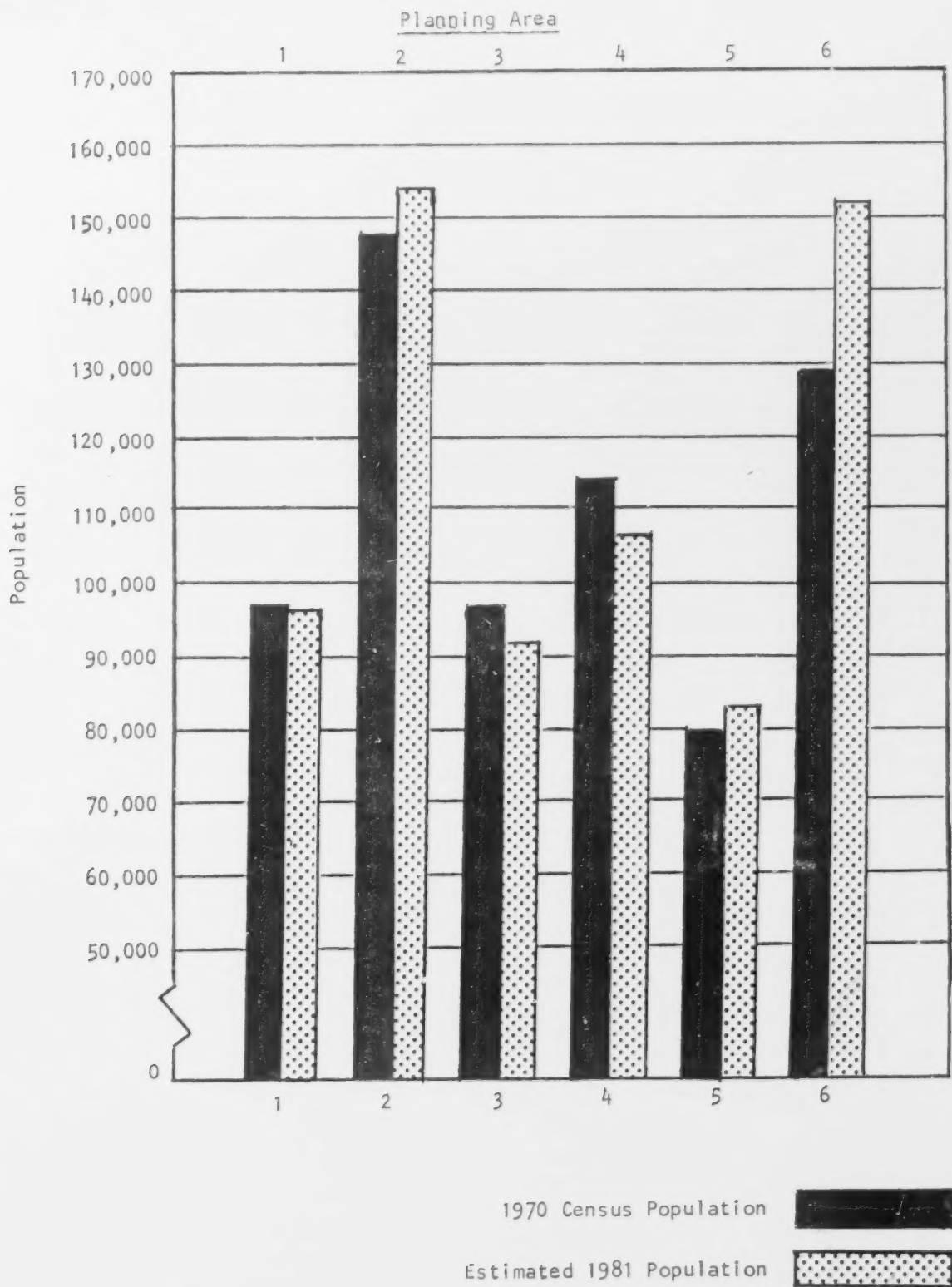


CHART 1

Estimated July 1, 1981 County Population with Percentage Increase (Decreased)
From 1970 Census Data

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Chart 2
PROJECTED JULY 1, 1981 POPULATION FOR PLANNING AREAS COMPARED TO 1970 CENSUS



E. Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

Preliminary estimates showed the 1979 annual civilian labor force in South Dakota to be 338,000. The civilian labor force has increased steadily in South Dakota since 1966, which was the trough year following the completion of dam construction on the Missouri River. Projections for calendar year 1981 indicate that the civilian labor force will have increased to 343,200.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Civilian Labor Force 1/</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Civilian Labor Force</u>
1981 2/	343,200	1970	271,700
1980 2/	339,700	1969	270,400
1979	338,000	1968	264,100
1978	328,000	1967	259,100
1977	318,000	1966	259,200
1976	312,000	1965	262,800
1975	308,700	1964	264,100
1974	305,100	1963	262,400
1973	295,700	1962	267,300
1972	287,800	1961	263,500
1971	277,400	1960	257,000

It is projected that in 1981, 66.3 percent of the population 16 years old and over will be labor force participants. This compares to a 59.4 percent in 1970. The most significant increase in labor force participation is due to a large influx of women either entering or re-entering the labor force. The participation rate for females has increased from 40.4 percent in 1970 to a projected rate of 52.9 percent in 1981. The male participation rate increased from 79.3 percent in 1970 to a projected rate of 81.2 percent in 1981. The participation rate for nonwhites has increased from 46.9 percent in 1970 to a projected rate of 52.9 percent in 1981.

1/ All years since 1970 adjusted to current population survey.
2/ Projected Estimate.

World War II saw a dramatic increase in the number of women in the labor force. Up until the 1960's, recently graduated females and women past the child-bearing age of 35 years dominated the female labor force. Since that time, the rise in the age category 20-35 years for female labor participation has increased sharply and there are many working women with small children.

Among the reasons for the large influx of women into the labor force are the following: a high rate of inflation with a need for additional family income; changing attitudes toward careers for women outside the home entering fields traditionally dominated by men, such as law, pharmacy, architecture, medicine; the trend toward smaller families; the increase in the number of households headed by women; and landmark legislation prohibiting employment discrimination based on sex. In addition, more women are also seeking public office, especially in the administrative field.

Although efforts are being made through various programs to provide opportunity to minorities, the 6.0 percent increase in the labor participation rate dating from 1970 did not equal that of the white population which was 7.1 percent. Female nonwhite participants fared better than their male counterparts.

Table 3, on the next page, gives a detailed display of the 1970 and 1981 civilian labor force estimates by age, sex and race. In addition, it presents the labor participation rates by age, sex and race.

Table 3
COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE BY AGE, SEX AND RACE ^{1/}

	1970			1981		
	Population	Number In Labor Force	Labor Force Participation	Population	Number In Labor Force	Labor Force Participation Rate
<u>Total All Persons</u>	452,090	268,600	59.4%	517,755	343,200	66.3%
<u>Total White Males</u>						
<u>16 Years Old & Over</u>	212,360	170,145	80.1%	233,172	191,823	82.3%
16-17	14,252	6,241	43.8%	14,183	9,728	68.6%
18-19	11,893	8,500	71.5%	14,183	10,345	72.9%
20-24	22,191	18,392	82.9%	32,876	28,916	88.0%
25-34	31,432	30,031	95.5%	37,270	36,525	98.0%
35-44	32,677	31,433	96.2%	29,578	28,987	98.0%
45-64	64,336	61,143	95.0%	65,773	58,681	89.2%
65 Yrs. & Over	35,579	14,405	40.5%	39,309	18,641	47.4%
<u>Total White Females</u>						
<u>16 Yrs. Old & Over</u>	221,711	90,007	40.6%	258,342	137,500	53.2%
16-17	13,314	4,237	31.8%	13,705	9,416	68.7%
18-19	12,290	6,058	49.3%	14,705	9,965	72.7%
20-24	22,853	13,143	57.5%	30,979	23,566	76.1%
25-34	31,972	13,496	42.2%	42,400	29,669	70.0%
35-44	33,471	16,126	48.2%	32,942	22,215	67.4%
45-64	64,742	31,632	48.9%	69,756	36,815	52.8%
65 Yrs. & Over	43,069	5,315	12.3%	54,855	5,854	10.7%
<u>Total Nonwhite Males</u>						
<u>16 Years Old & Over</u>	8,717	5,135	58.9%	12,355	7,437	60.2%
16-17	947	194	20.5%	1,279	395	30.9%
18-19	745	358	48.1%	1,279	693	54.2%
20-24	1,176	785	66.8%	2,305	1,408	61.1%
25-34	1,597	1,243	77.8%	2,505	1,966	78.5%
35-44	1,404	1,118	79.6%	1,447	1,171	80.9%
45-64	1,948	1,300	66.7%	2,417	1,626	67.3%
65 Yrs. & Over	900	137	15.2%	1,123	178	15.9%
<u>Total Nonwhite Females</u>						
<u>16 Years Old & Over</u>	9,302	3,313	35.6%	13,886	6,440	46.4%
16-17	913	152	16.6%	1,175	433	36.9%
18-19	762	188	24.7%	1,175	530	45.1%
20-24	1,257	558	44.4%	2,376	1,390	58.5%
25-34	1,849	721	39.0%	2,980	1,517	50.9%
35-44	1,560	682	43.7%	2,012	1,110	55.2%
45-64	2,100	910	43.3%	2,778	1,314	47.3%
65 Yrs. & Over	861	102	11.8%	1,390	146	10.5%

^{1/} 1981 data is obtained by applying updated National CPS ratios to 1970 census data.

III. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

The average number of employed persons during calendar year 1979 in South Dakota was 326,000. This is a net increase of 8,000 over the 318,000 average employed persons recorded during 1978. Employment in the agricultural industry depends largely on the vagaries of the weather, drouth being the main concern with insect infestation also a problem. Currently, the resurgence of the grasshopper menace is cause for alarm. A decline in agricultural employment may be expected but not to the degree previously experienced.

There was a 1.5 percent gain in nonagricultural wage and salary employment for 1979 compared to the previous year. The 7.6 percent gain in manufacturing employment compares to the 0.8 percent gain in nonmanufacturing employment. It is projected that during 1980-81 the rate of increase will be reduced to between 2.0 and 3.0 percent for total manufacturing. Nondurable manufacturing is expected to increase above average during 1981. The rate of growth for durable manufacturing will be slowed.

Contract construction employment is projected to increase an average of 6.0 percent a year in spite of present economic conditions. The construction of the natural gas pipeline transversing South Dakota scheduled for 1981 is a plus. In addition, declining interest rates, which will almost be a necessity, should stimulate other types of construction.

Employment in wholesale trade is expected to show little growth through 1981 with retail trade employment showing a reduced growth rate. Economic conditions and the availability of money will influence the growth rate of finance, insurance and real estate. Transportation employment is in limbo with a decline in railroad employment matched by a corresponding increase in motor transportation a certainty. Government employment is projected to decline approximately 2.5 percent over the two year period.

Projections for calendar year 1981 show total average employment reaching 330,200. This represents an 0.8 percent gain in 1980 and a 0.5 percent gain in 1981. The following table records employment for the years 1960 through 1979 with a projected estimate for the years 1980 and 1981.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Employment</u>
1981	330,200 2/	1973	288,200	1966	250,200
1980	328,700 2/	1972	279,700	1965	252,000
1979	326,000	1971	269,400	1964	252,700
1978	318,000	1970	264,700	1963	251,200
1977	308,000	1969	262,500	1962	257,600
1976	302,000	1968	256,000	1961	253,700
1975	297,300	1967	250,900	1960	248,200
1974	296,800				

In observing the table of annual averages employment figures from the above table, one can see that employment increased during the early 1960's. This increase coincides with the period of dam construction on the Missouri River. Immediately following the period of dam construction, employment dropped and then resumed a steady climb in 1968.

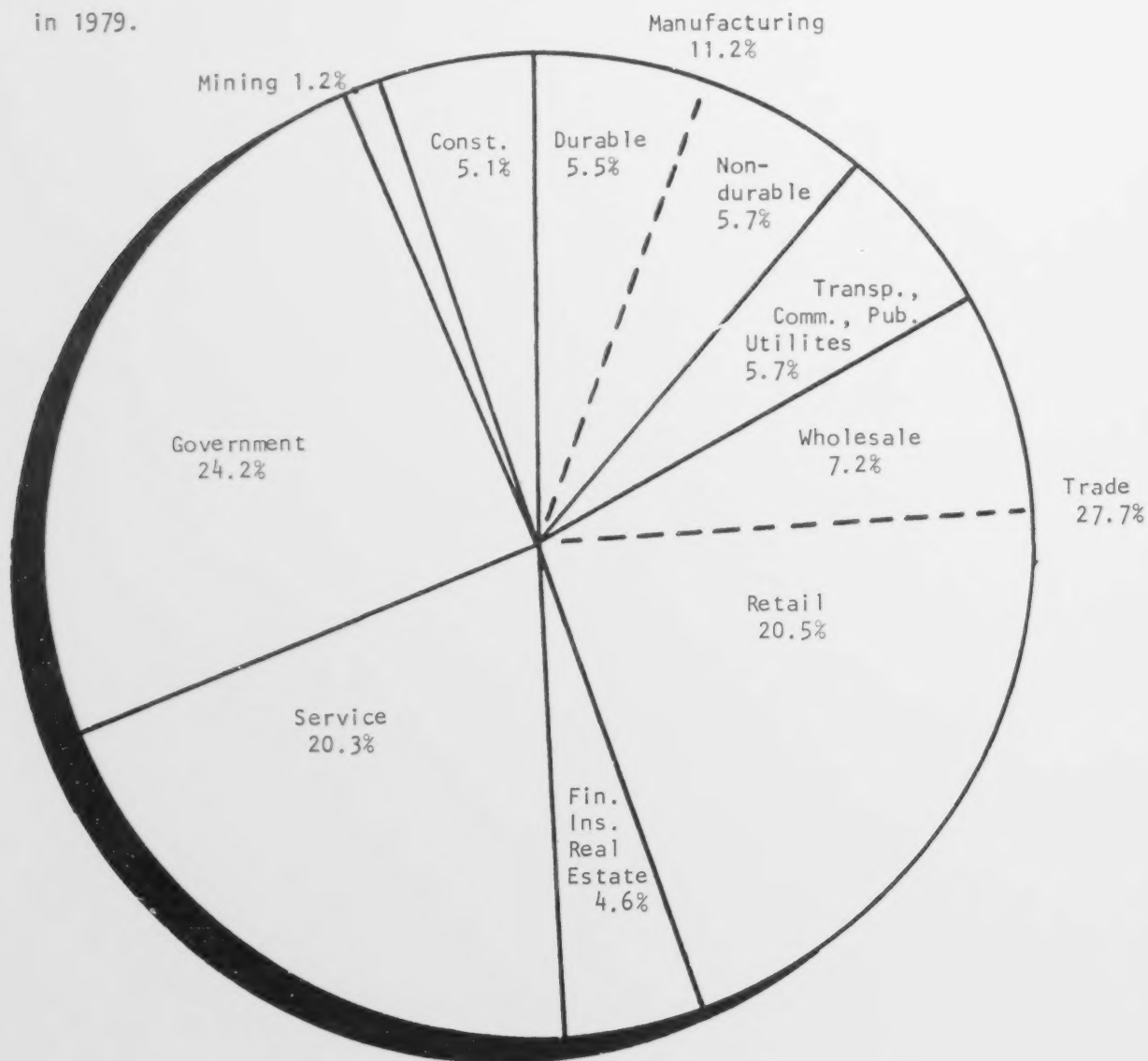
Recessions have never had the impact on South Dakota as other sections of the country. Agriculture stagnation added to a recession does materially affect this state. Hopefully, the agriculture economy will improve and the recession mild and short. With that thought in mind, employment growth will slow considerably but still show moderate gains.

1/ All years since 1970 adjusted to the current population survey.

2/ Projected estimate.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Preliminary estimates show 240,200 people employed in nonagricultural wage and salaried jobs during 1979 (annual averages). Nonagricultural wage and salary employment does not include self-employed individuals, people employed in agriculture, unpaid family workers or people employed as domestics in private homes. Below is a circle graph which gives a percentage breakdown of people employed in nonagricultural wage and salaried jobs by major industry in 1979.



EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS BY INDUSTRY TO CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Agriculture - The agriculture industry has long been the mainstay of South Dakota's prosperity. Farm income has a direct bearing on the productivity of other industries within the state. No matter what industry or occupation one is associated with, the plight of the farmer, whether it results from weather or economic conditions, is of great concern to everyone. This is particularly true for the manufacturing and trade industries where farm income and products create the greatest economic impact.

Present economic conditions present a scenerio that could very well bring back scenes reminiscent of the great depression of the 30's. The national administration's inflation fighting program advanced seems to work to the detriment of the farmer. The combination of high interest rates, the continued rise of fuel and other production costs combined with a depressed return for the result of their effort forebodes nothing but disaster. Unable to pass his cost of production along to the consumer, encouraged by national policy, many farmers will face the prospect of bankruptcy. This is especially true of the younger farmer not well established.

Grain prices have been marginal for some time. The Russian grain embargo, for better or worse, produced the effect of continuing that situation. Urban lawmakers, faced with consumers also fighting the battle of inflation, are reluctant to legislate relief for the farm industry. The railroad abandonment in progress, with truck transportation being the only alternative at greater cost, will further reduce the net return for grain crops.

Cattle prices have dropped from the record highs experienced in 1979. However, current prices do not foretell immediate danger to those producers. Pork producers do have a problem with today's market prices calculated to be below the cost of production. The long term producer should weather this turn of events with the cyclical producer dropping out of the production operation. Pork prices, however, are likely to continue depressed for the remainder of 1980.

The present United States Department of Agriculture's definition of a farm is one where, regardless of size, \$1,000 worth of produce is sold. Prior to August, 1975, the definition of a farm was one of at least 10 acres and sold \$50 worth of produce or, with lesser acreage, sold \$250 worth of produce. In 1974, the average size of a South Dakota farm ranged from 275 acres in Lincoln County to 10,190 acres in Shannon County.

Agriculture employment will continue to decline in South Dakota. Present economic conditions will hasten the demise of some family farms. Still, it can be projected that the rate of decline will be slowed considerably from previous years. The major factors responsible for the long-term decline in farm employment has been the greater efficiency of farming equipment and improved fertilizers, feeds, and pesticides which reduced labor requirements but created large increases in output. In addition, the increased managerial and capital requirements of farming made the small family farm a fast disappearing enterprise. The end result was a smaller number of farms with much larger acreages and a diminished need for farm operators and laborers. The following table shows the historical decline in the number of farms and the increasing size of the remaining farm operations.

<u>Year</u>		<u>Number of Farms</u>	<u>Average Size of Farms</u>
Old Definition	1930	83,200	439 Acres
	1960	58,400	781 Acres
	1970	46,500	978 Acres
	1971	45,500	1,000 Acres
	1972	44,500	1,022 Acres
	1973	44,000	1,034 Acres
	1974	43,500	1,046 Acres
	1975	43,500	1,045 Acres
New Definition	1976	43,000	1,057 Acres
	1977	42,500	1,069 Acres
	1978	42,000	1,082 Acres
	1979	41,500	1,095 Acres
Preliminary	1979		

Manufacturing - Manufacturing, along with agriculture and mining, creates the wealth to support the remaining sectors of the area's economy. During the period 1960 to 1970 (census years), South Dakota lost 92,560 people to out-migration. Those persons were primarily rural, white males in the age group 25 to 44 and under 10 years. This out-migration has slowed considerably during this past decade. This has come about by a substantial increase in manufacturing employment. Hopefully, employment in the manufacturing industry will be able to assimilate the continued erosion of the farm population.

The only year that did not show an increase for manufacturing employment since the 1970 census was 1975. This recessionary period was short-lived as 1976 showed a substantial gain. The employment decrease was mainly in the durable goods sector emphasizing the stability of the nondurable sector where food and kindred products made up the bulk of employment. As a share of total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, this industry accounted for 11.2 percent in 1979 compared to 9.0 percent in 1970. This figure is projected to be 11.5 percent as an average for 1981. This increase will continue to be mainly in the durable sector. By employment count, the 1970 employment of 5,900 persons in durable goods manufacturing is projected to be 14,300 in 1981, and the 9,900 employed in nondurable manufacturing in 1970 will approximate 13,900 persons in 1981. The overall gain of 12,400 employed persons over the period would represent a 78.5 percent gain over the 1970 figure.

Much of the employment gain in the last few years has been made by female participants. Electronic assemblers, sewing machine operators and production workers producing OSHA related safety equipment are an example of the type of work available to them. The augmented family income has stimulated other segments of the state's economy.

To date, no major gasohol plants have been started in South Dakota. The exorbitant increase by the OPEC nations for crude oil and this nation's dependence

on gasoline would dictate that some progress will have to be made in this direction. Another talked about possibility, but with no positive results to date, are sunflower plants. Various groups are in the process of promoting a plant venture. Undoubtedly, one or more will be built. If materialized, the nondurable manufacturing employment segment would be the beneficiary of either of the above projects.

There are several factors that should encourage manufacturers to establish plants in South Dakota. The absence of a personal or corporate income tax, the abolishment of the personal property tax and favorable workmen's compensation insurance rates have all encouraged businesses to investigate the potential of a South Dakota location. The Right-to-Work law would influence some employers. Probably foremost, however, would be the reputation South Dakota workers enjoy for their ability to provide employers a full day's work for a full day's pay.

Below is a table indicating the past, present and projected employment in the manufacturing industry.

AVERAGE YEARLY EMPLOYMENT IN THOUSANDS

	1960	1970	1979	Projected	
	1960	1970	1979	1980	1981
Manufacturing	13.2	15.8	26.8	27.6	28.2
Durable Goods	3.2	5.9	13.2	13.9	14.3
Lumber Products		0.8	1.5	1.7	1.7
Fabricated Metals		4.1	8.5	8.8	9.0
Other Durables		1.0	3.2	3.4	3.6
Nondurable Goods	10.0	9.9	13.6	13.7	13.9
Food and Kindred Products		7.3	8.3	8.2	8.1
Paper, Printing, Publishing		1.7	2.3	2.3	2.4
Other Nondurables		0.9	3.0	3.2	3.4

Mining and Quarrying - Employment in this industry has remained relatively stable since 1960. This trend is expected to continue unless there would be new developments for uranium mining or oil and gas extraction. The mining and quarrying industry consists of three sectors in South Dakota. They are as follows: metal mining, oil and gas extraction and nonmetallic mining and quarrying.

The principal mineral products in order of value in South Dakota are gold, cement and stone. Over 60.0 percent of the employment in the mining and quarrying industry is in the metal mining sector and most of those are employed in one gold mine in the Black Hills. This mine is the oldest and largest producer of gold in the Western Hemisphere. The past year has seen the price of gold fluctuate dramatically. From a high of over \$800 per ounce, the present price of approximately \$500 per ounce insures a good return as the present price is still well above those posted at the beginning of the year. International events would indicate that the price of this precious commodity will continue at record highs. Higher gold prices, in addition to making the current mining operation more profitable, also increases the gold reserves by making it economically feasible to process a lower grade of ore. Employment in the metal mining sector increased 8.2 percent in 1979 compared to 1978. Employment is projected to increase through 1981.

During 1979, Fall River County was added to the three previous oil producing counties (Custer, Dewey, Harding) in South Dakota. A breakdown of oil and gas tests and wells by county is as follows: Corson 2, Fall River 7, Harding 21, Meade 1, Perkins 7, Shannon 1 and Stanley 5. The 44 holes represented 216,023 feet of drilling. The 1979 oil production of approximately 846,000 barrels was 23,000 barrels less than the previous year. Natural gas production, however, increased dramatically to 901,159 mcf (thousand cubic feet), an increase of about 825,000 mcf from the previous year. Oil production in 1979 came from 94 wells in established oil fields compared to 87 wells in 15 fields during 1978.

The outlook for 1980 and 1981 would indicate increased production for both oil and gas due to the addition of the Fall River oil field and addition of the Cady Creek gas field to the already producing West Short Pines field in Harding County. Exploratory activity plus continued development of established fields

should insure an increase for employment in the oil and gas extraction segment of the mining and quarrying industry.

The nonmetallic mining and quarrying sector consists mainly of sand and gravel mining for construction use and also granite quarrying in the north-eastern portion of the state along the South Dakota-Minnesota border. Uranium activity has quickened with the main thrust being felt in Fall River County. Much opposition has surfaced from various groups and it is doubtful if much mining will be done in the immediate future. Undoubtedly the demand for sand and gravel will be curtailed due to anticipated economic conditions with a resultant stagnation or actual decline for employment in this sector.

Contract Construction - The average employment decrease for the 1979 period as compared to the previous year was 9.8 percent. The largest decrease was for highway - heavy with a loss in employment of 20.4 percent. Those employed in highway construction suffered a greater loss than other heavy construction. Persons employed in special trade construction showed a 10.5 percent reduction with the building trade employment showing a 3.6 percent decline.

With the meteoric rise in interest rates, it can be assumed that housing starts will come to a near stand still. Business will be reluctant to commit themselves to an obligation paying unreasonable interest for improvements to existing facilities. Those persons employed in special trades will be sharing the lifeboat with the building contractors. Unless there is a complete turnaround in the national monetary policy, one can only predict a dismal outlook for employment in this sector of South Dakota's economy.

The precipitous decline for employment in the heavy construction industry experienced during 1979 will continue through 1981. The largest employment decrease was recorded for those persons employed in highway and street construc-

tion, except elevated highways, with a 25.9% decline. For those persons employed on such projects as viaducts, water, sewer, pipeline, communication and power line construction, the decline in employment was not so severe but still recorded a 12.6 percent decrease. The deterioration of rail transportation in South Dakota will put an additional burden on highways. The three cent per gallon additional tax levied on gasoline by the 1980 legislature will provide some incentive for new construction and maintenance, but the rising cost of construction overshadows the supplemented income.

Several possible projects, if implemented, would help to alleviate unemployment for this industry. More or less definite is the construction of a natural gas pipeline entering the state near the Campbell-McPherson-North Dakota border and exiting from Brookings County. Actual construction is expected to begin in 1981 with an anticipated employment figure of approximately 600 persons. A site near Selby in Walworth County is in contention as a possible site for a coal generating electric plant of the same magnitude as the Big Stone plant construction several years ago. The demise of the Oahe irrigation project might signal the construction of alternative projects such as water pipeline distribution to rural populations and municipalities. Projects of this size would, undoubtedly, bring in out-of-state persons but also employ local people and generate spin-off to other segments of the economy.

Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities- Rail abandonment was one of the most important considerations of the 1980 South Dakota Legislature. The outcome was the decision to purchase the right-of-way and trackage of abandoned lines where it would be economically feasible to retain those lines for the benefit of South Dakota. A court decision has now confirmed the legality of the financing method to be used for purchase. Although this, in itself, does not insure continued rail service, it provides a foundation from which service can be built.

The abandonment of rail transportation will mean an additional increase in motor freight transportation. As previously stated, this will put an added burden on highways and hasten their deterioration. As has been done with the airlines, much sentiment has been raised throughout the nation for deregulating motor carriers. On the surface that may appear to be a logical step but it is this writer's opinion that, over a period of time, rural communities in South Dakota would suffer when the regulated carriers would eliminate service to those points for lack of a commensurate return on investment. At any rate, that is not an immediate problem so employment in motor freight transportation is projected to continue to increase. Employment in air transportation, pipeline (except natural gas), local and suburban transportation is projected to remain status quo.

Over the past decade, employment in the public utilities/communication sector has shown very moderate growth. There is nothing on the horizon to indicate a change in that growth factor.

Wholesale /Retail Trade - The year 1979 recorded a 2.2 percent gain in trade employment. The major gain was for those persons employed in retail trade where a 2.8 percent gain was recorded. This corresponds to the nominal gain of 0.5 percent for wholesale trade employment. Within the wholesale sector, employment in the durable goods sector gained 4.2 percent employment whereas a loss of 2.6 percent was recorded for those employed in the nondurable goods sector.

Retail trade employment changes for 1979 compared to 1978 ranged from a 7.0 percent gain for employment in apparel and accessory stores to a 3.1 percent loss in the automotive and gasoline service station category. This latter category also includes boat and motorcycle dealers, recreational and utility trailer dealers, and auto and home supply dealers. This employment loss is directly related to the fuel situation. Eating and drinking places registered a 5.2 percent gain, building materials/hardware/garden supply/mobile home dealers a 4.7 percent gain, general merchandise stores a 3.1 percent gain and food stores a

1.7 percent gain. An employment loss of 1.0 percent was recorded for furniture, home furnishings and equipment stores.

The era of easy credit may be behind us for awhile. The Administration's call for tighter credit restrictions should be welcomed with open arms by the plastic card merchants. The revolving charge is no longer the lucrative bonanza it was at one time. Several innovations have been put into effect such as a yearly card charge, higher minimum payments, cessation of new applicants and the elimination of specific credit level customers. At the same time, retailers will be watching their private charge accounts more closely. These restrictions will have a negative effect on sales and, consequently, on employment.

The severity of the recession that economists feel we are entering or whether it might turn into a depression will determine future employment. Assuming this to be a cyclical recession, it is projected that employment in the whole-sale trade sector will be static with moderate growth shown for retail trade establishments through calendar year 1981.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate - The rapid rise in interest rates has started a new ballgame for financial institutions and those associated with financing. Innovative financing arrangements are being explored and implemented. The key to financial stability would be the control of inflation. Inflation begets borrowers who anticipate repaying the obligation with cheaper dollars. A tight money policy will eventually have an impact on all phases of the economy but it has had an immediate effect on the real estate market.

Employment in banking and savings and loan institutions maintained a 5.5 percent increase for 1979 employment compared to the previous year. Insurance carriers showed a reduction in average employment whereas agents and brokers showed an increase. Employment declined in real estate offices as did those combined with insurance and law.

The administration's anti-inflation program has placed more clout in the hands of the Federal Reserve. Present policy has apparently brought about the long-talked about recession. It appears that interest rates have peaked. The main thrust of the program lies in the future as the reduction in federal spending will not be felt until the proposed budget for fiscal year 1981 is implemented.

Predicting the financial and economic future of this industry might be compared to predicting the weather. Certainly, employment in financial institutions should remain at present levels through 1981. The ranks of people engaged in real estate will more than likely be thinned considerably during 1980, but given the right circumstances, this trend could be reversed in 1981. If interest rates would decline to a realistic figure, home sales would increase. At the same time, if the inflation rate continues to run above the home mortgage rate, borrowers may figure they will come out ahead in the long run.

Services - The overall employment gain for the services industry, as an annual average, increased 1.6 percent during 1979 as compared to 1978. Within the industry, employment fluctuated reflecting, somewhat, current economic conditions. Employment in the lodging segment recorded a 4.2 percent loss, more than likely caused by the energy situation and decreased travel. Employment in the production, distribution and showing of motion pictures decreased 3.0 percent. Employment in membership organizations decreased 2.3 percent and this was matched by employment in educational services.

The largest employment gains were shown for automotive repair and services, miscellaneous repair, amusement and recreation except motion pictures and employment in nursing and rest homes. Legal service employment showed a substantial gain with employment in personal and business services, hospital employment and social service employment remaining more or less static.

This employment trend is expected to continue throughout 1981. There will not be any relief from OPEC petroleum prices, plus phased decontrol of domestic oil

production combined with the enacted import tax will ensure reduced employment in lodging employment. As the recession deepens, more people will "make do" and, consequently, auto and miscellaneous repair shops should flourish. Employment in educational services will continue to decline. With an aging population, employment in the health services field should continue to increase. The severity of the recession will have an effect on amusement and recreation employment. If it is prolonged, one can assume there will be a halt or possible decline for employment in that sector of the services industry.

Government - The 1979 average employment in this industry remained static as compared to the 1978 average. The projected employment estimate for the period through 1981 is for employment in this sector to drop. The 1981 Federal fiscal budget calls for a reduction in the number of Comprehensive Employment Training Act public service jobs. This will have an impact on state and local government employment. The possibility of passage of the Dakota Proposition, a tax limiting act similar to California's Proposition 13, would create a desperate scramble to reduce employment. The anticipation of possible passage has already had the effect of reducing present employment.

The distribution of the 1979 average government employment shows federal employment with an 18.3 percent share, state government 27.1 percent and local government commanding a 54.5 percent share. Within state government, 46.4 percent were employed in educational services leaving 53.6 percent for other functions of government. For local government, 57.1 percent were employed in educational services leaving 42.9 percent as a remainder.

TABLE 4
ANNUAL AVERAGE STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY 1970-1979 PROJECTED TO 1980-1981
(IN THOUSANDS)

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Civilian Labor Force <u>1/</u>	268.6	274.4	284.8	292.3	301.7	306.3
Unemployment	9.0	10.3	10.6	9.8	10.7	14.8
Percent of Labor Force	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.5	4.8
Employment Total	259.6	264.1	274.2	282.5	291.0	291.5
Non-Ag Wage & Salary Employment <u>2/</u>	175.0	178.6	189.9	199.1	206.6	209.3
Manufacturing	15.8	16.5	18.4	19.8	20.9	19.8
Durable Goods	5.9	6.5	7.9	8.5	9.1	8.4
Lumber Products	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3
Fabricated Metals	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.0
Other Durables	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1
Nondurables	9.9	10.0	10.5	11.3	11.8	11.4
Food and Kindred	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.5
Printing and Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Other nondurables	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.0
Non-Manufacturing	159.2	162.1	171.5	179.3	185.7	189.5
Mining and Quarrying	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6
Contract Construction	7.2	7.8	9.2	10.7	11.2	10.2
Transportation and Utilities	10.5	10.8	11.3	11.9	12.3	12.1
Railroads	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Transportation Except Railroads	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.5
Utilities, Communications	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4
Trade	45.1	46.0	50.2	52.8	55.1	56.5
Wholesale	9.6	9.8	14.4	15.0	15.4	15.6
Retail	35.5	36.2	35.8	37.8	39.7	40.9
Financing, Insurance & Real Estate	7.4	7.4	7.6	8.0	8.6	9.0
Services	33.4	35.1	37.4	39.7	41.1	43.4
Government	53.2	52.7	53.7	53.8	54.9	55.7

1/ Adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS).

2/ The Nonagricultural Wage and Salaried Employment is broken between 1972 and 1973 fiscal years because of a conversion from 1967 SIC codes to 1972 SIC codes (Standard Industrial Codes). Wholesale trade was the most severely affected industry.

TABLE 4 (continued)
ANNUAL AVERAGE STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY 1970-1979 PROJECTED TO 1980-1981

Calendar Year	1976	1977	1978	1979 ^{2/}	Economic Assumptions	
					1980	1981
Civilian Labor Force ^{1/}	312.0	317.0	328.0	338.0	341.3	343.2
Unemployment	11.0	10.0	10.0	12.0	12.6	13.0
Percent of Labor Force	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.8
Employment Total	301.0	307.0	318.0	326.0	328.7	330.2
Non-Ag Wage & Salaried Employment	218.6	226.6	236.6	240.2	243.2	244.3
Manufacturing	22.2	23.4	24.9	26.8	27.6	28.2
Durable Goods	9.7	10.5	12.0	13.2	13.9	14.3
Lumber Products	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7
Fabricated Metals	5.7	6.2	7.2	8.5	8.8	9.0
Other durables	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6
Nondurable Goods	12.5	12.9	12.9	13.6	13.7	13.9
Food and Kindred	8.1	8.2	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.1
Printing and Publishing	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
Other Nondurables	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4
Non-manufacturing	196.4	203.2	211.7	213.3	215.6	216.1
Mining and Quarrying	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
Contract Construction	11.1	12.4	13.6	12.3	13.2	13.9
Transportation & Utilities	12.1	12.6	13.5	13.8	13.9	13.9
Railroads	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Transportation exc. railroad	5.6	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0
Utilities, Communications	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7
Trade	60.6	62.3	65.2	66.6	67.7	68.3
Wholesale	16.3	16.6	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.4
Retail	44.3	45.7	48.0	49.3	50.3	50.9
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	9.5	10.1	10.6	11.0	11.3	11.4
Services	44.7	46.6	48.1	48.8	49.2	49.2
Government	55.9	56.6	58.1	58.1	57.6	56.7

^{1/} Adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS).

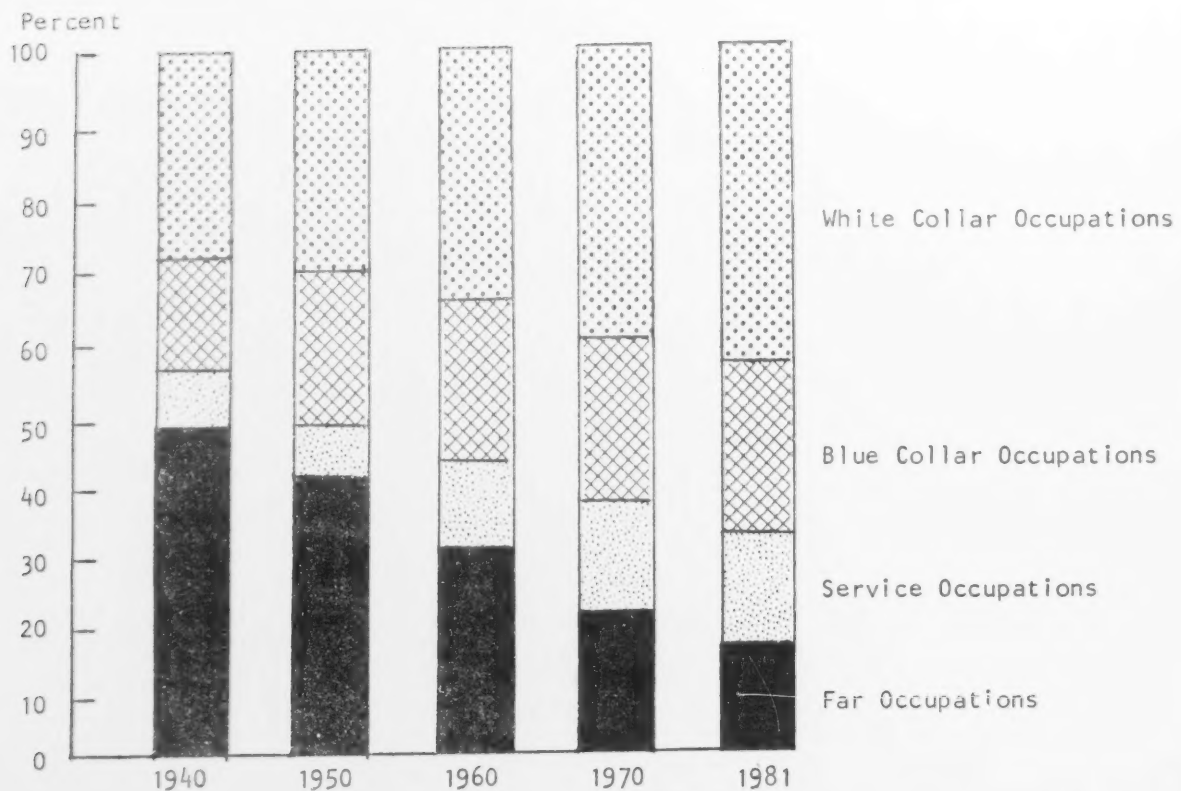
^{2/} Preliminary Estimate.

IV EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

A. Occupational Distribution

The past several decades has seen a shift from farm employment to other occupations. Whereas many sections of the country have registered a decline in blue-collar workers, South Dakota, because of its previously high agricultural base, has shown an increase in that category along with service and white-collar occupations. The 1981 projected occupational projection shows the trend stabilizing, although farm workers are continuing to show a lesser percentage of total employment with the offset in the other occupational groupings, including blue-collar workers.

Chart 3
Employed Persons by Major Occupation Group



SOURCE: Census of Population Data Except for 1981 which is based on Occupational Projection.

B. Employment Projections to 1985 - Methodology

Long term occupational projections to 1985 have been developed through the use of a federal-state cooperative project. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has technical supervision of the project and the funding and release of the project is under the direction of the Employment and Training Administration. The occupational projections are based on a state industry-occupational matrix developed by BLS.

The first step in using the industry-occupation matrix is to make long term projections of employment by industrial classification. These projections are made by extending current growth trends forward to a designated future date. These trends are, of course, adjusted if the analyst is aware of information which may alter the current growth pattern of a particular industry.

Once the long-term industrial projections have been established, the Bureau of Labor Statistics applies national occupational staffing patterns to the various industrial employment projections to obtain occupational employment projections by industry. These occupational projections by industry are then aggregated by occupation code to produce the occupational employment projections.

Readers and users of these projections should take note that although these projections may appear as actual employment statistics, they are merely projections of current trends or general tendencies. Readers and users should take into account any recent information or developments which might affect current trends or general tendencies. The projections should be adjusted as new development occur.

Education and training guidance planners should be cautioned that these projections only show the demand side of occupational projections. Planners should take note of the concurrent supply side of the equation.

For example, the employment in an occupation may be projected to increase significantly in the next few years, but present formal education and training programs, as well as informal training may well supply more than the necessary number of workers to meet the projected demand.

C. Occupational Trends - Demand

Total employment in South Dakota is projected to increase to an average of 330,200 persons during calendar year 1981. The gain from the 1979 employment figure of 326,000 would approximate 0.64 percent per year. White collar workers would constitute 42.7 percent of the total employed, blue collar workers 24.4 percent, service workers 15.8 percent and farmers and farm workers 17.1 percent.

Table 5 on the following page details the average annual job needs for the various classes of workers within the above categories. To determine these needs, both expansion and replacement needs must be taken into consideration. Replacement needs are the result of employees leaving the labor force for any of a multitude of reasons, such as: retirement, disability, marriage, pregnancy, etc. Together, expansion and replacement needs provide a useful indication of occupational demand. In analyzing the following table, the percentage of need must be weighed against the total number employed and the total employment needs to determine if the occupation is, indeed, a worthwhile subject for demand.

Table 5
Total Workers Needed for Expansion and Replacement by
Occupation in South Dakota, 1981-1985

	1981 2/ Employment	Average Annual Job Needs 1/ 1976-1985			Total Needs as Percent of 1981 Employment
		Total	Expansion	Replacement	
Total, All Occupations	330,200	18,070	4,950	13,120	5.5
Professional, Technical, Kindred	41,160	1,810	430	1,380	4.4
Engineers, Technical	1,580	75	45	30	4.7
Life and Physical Scientists	600	20	5	15	3.3
Engineers, Science Technicians	2,160	75	45	30	3.5
Medical Workers Exc. Tech.	5,940	345	170	175	5.8
Health Technol. and Tech.	1,530	90	45	45	5.9
Technicians, Exc. Health	750	30	15	15	4.0
Computer Specialists	450	30	20	10	6.7
Social Scientists	300	20	10	10	6.7
Teachers	15,660	510	-85	595	3.3
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	2,900	140	55	85	4.8
Other Professional, Technical	9,290	475	105	370	5.1
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	37,240	2,345	765	1,580	6.3
Buyers, Sales, Loan Managers	6,110	355	175	180	5.8
Administrators, Pub. Inspectors	5,280	310	65	245	5.9
Other Managers, Officials, Props.	25,850	1,680	525	1,155	6.5
Sales Workers	18,120	1,110	310	800	6.1
Clerical Workers	44,920	2,645	1,075	1,570	5.9
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	12,430	785	360	425	6.3
Office Machine Operators	990	30	5	25	3.0
Other Clerical Workers	31,500	1,830	710	1,120	5.8
Crafts and Kindred Workers	36,160	1,960	745	1,215	5.4
Construction Craft Workers	14,640	940	365	575	6.4
Blue Collar Workers Supervisor, NEC	3,540	190	95	95	5.4

Note: See Footnotes at end of this table.

Table 5 (Continued)
Total Workers Needed for Expansion and Replacement by
Occupation in South Dakota, 1981-1985

	1981 2/ Employment	Average Annual Job Needs 1/ 1976-1985			Total Needs as Percent of 1981 Employment
		Total	Expansion	Replacement	
Metalworking Craft Wrkrs, Exc. Mach.	1,510	100	50	50	6.6
Mechanics, Repairers, Installers	10,090	475	175	300	4.7
Printing Trade Craft Workers	670	15	0	15	2.2
Transportation, Pub. Util., Crafts	1,480	25	5	20	1.7
Other Crafts, Kindred Workers	4,230	215	55	160	5.1
Operatives	32,130	1,520	640	880	4.7
Operatives, Exc. Transport	20,880	1,045	460	585	5.0
Transportation, Except Operatives	11,250	475	180	295	4.2
Service Workers	52,540	3,695	1,120	2,575	7.0
Cleaning Workers	9,590	830	180	650	8.7
Food Service Workers	20,780	1,320	435	885	6.4
Health Service Workers	9,970	750	360	390	7.5
Personal Service Workers	6,030	435	145	290	7.2
Protective Service Workers	2,340	180	65	115	7.7
Private Household Workers	3,830	180	-65	245	4.7
Laborers, Except Farm	12,430	605	155	450	4.9
Farmers and Farm Workers	55,500	2,380	-290	2,670	4.3
Farmers and Farm Managers	35,780	1,805	-215	2,020	5.0
Farm Laborers, Supervisors	19,720	575	-75	650	2.9

1/ Annual Average job needs from South Dakota Employment Projections to 1985

2/ Projected Estimate

Note: Although these projections appear as exact figures, it should be remembered that the projections methodology which produced these estimates is far from perfect and the projections are best used as indicators of general occupational trends.

D. Occupational Trends - Supply

The supply side of labor market planning differs from the demand side in that one job opening may have any number of applications for that job. The source of those job applicants may be myriad such as new entrants into the labor force, migration from other labor areas, transferring from other occupations or from training programs related or unrelated to the specific opening available. Physical, geographical and economic aspects of the position opening has a direct bearing on the applicants available. Labor surveys may give one a quantitative count of the potential labor supply but seldom gives one specific occupational availability.

Probably the most-used source of labor supply information is the listing of job applicants registered for work at various Job Service offices. Statistics regarding occupational classifications of job applicants and job openings are aggregated in various Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) tables. By comparing the number of active job applicants to the number of job openings for a particular occupation it is possible to obtain a ratio of demand to supply and an indication of which occupations are creating the greatest demand. Table 6 shows the number of job applicants and job openings for the period October 1, 1979 to March 31, 1980.

ESARS data has some limitations. Job applicants are listed in their highest skill occupation although their experience may qualify them for a variety of job openings. The key word job matching program in use by nine of the South Dakota Job Service offices has added greater selectivity to the process of matching applicants to job openings for those offices.

Upon application, certain key words are recorded corresponding to the applicant's work record. In addition, data is entered such as salary required, willingness to relocate to various geographic areas, ability to work shift hours, years of experience and other similar type information. By the use of computers, the information as recorded from the job order is

matched against that of all available statewide applicants to select only those that meet the requirements for that opening. The selected applicant's name and the job information is immediately sent to the Job Service office on line that services that applicant for follow-up processing. Those Job Service offices not on line for key word matching still rely on file search to fill openings.

On the demand side, job openings may remain open for long periods of time and appear to be a good target training area, when in reality the job openings may exist because of low pay, undesirable working conditions, bad hours or any number of conditions which may make the job unappealing. A recent survey compiled from replies of 16 Job Service offices citing their reasons for unfilled openings over 30 days elicited the following information: a lack of qualified applicants accounted for 39.4 percent, the majority for professional, technical, managerial openings; standing job orders accounted for 30.0 percent; 16.0 percent were unfilled because of low wages, with over one-third of those in service occupations; 4.3 percent cited undesirable working conditions as a reason and 0.7 percent listed undesirable occupation. The remaining 9.6 percent were for a variety of reasons such as relocation to a small town.

The above survey covered the three month period ending November 30, 1979. The seasonal nature of South Dakota's employment pattern is reflected in the fact that 21.5 percent of the surplus applicants were affiliated with construction and structural occupations. Moving and storing applicants showed a large surplus. To a lesser degree, a surplus of applicants was shown for a variety of office occupations, cashiers/tellers and waiters/waitresses. Complementing the high unfilled ratio for professional/technical/managerial occupations, this category showed the least number of applicants per opening.

Table 6
Job Applicants and Nonagricultural Job Openings by Occupation
For South Dakota October 1, 1979 to March 31, 1980

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	Applicants Registered		Openings Received	Unfilled Openings <u>End of Period</u>	
	Total	Active End Of Period	During Period	Total	30 Days Or More
Total All Occupations 1/	45914	17357	25631	2571	1235
Professional, Technical, Managerial	6565	2814	2315	940	400
Architecture, Engineering, Surveying	364	133	97	42	31
Mathematics, & Physical Science	115	32	47	30	20
Life Science	442	164	129	33	21
Social Science	37	12	5	0	0
Medicine & Health	622	206	209	95	77
Education 2/	1918	1163	904	582	164
Museum, Library & Archival Science	45	11	19	2	1
Law & Jurisprudence	36	15	18	2	0
Religion & Theology	10	2	0	0	0
Writing	56	22	11	2	2
Art	162	50	24	1	0
Entertainment & Recreation	108	33	20	4	0
Administrative Specializations	812	289	261	45	26
Managers & Officials	1270	496	359	65	38
Misc. Prof., Tech., Managerial	568	186	212	37	20
Clerical and Sales	11996	3975	5138	460	231
Stenography, Typing, Filing & Related	3669	1133	1829	159	91
Computing & Account Recording	3322	1120	1014	76	27
Production and Stock Clerks	411	167	227	14	6
Information & Message Distribution	646	216	300	21	5
Miscellaneous Clerical	511	178	290	9	6
Sales, Services	116	42	63	44	34
Sales, Consumable Commodities	196	80	132	15	3
Sales, Commodities N.E.C.	1507	508	763	84	45
Misc. Sales Occupations	1618	531	520	38	14
Service	5446	3597	7744	498	275
Domestic	2146	697	3432	37	25
Food & Beverage Preparation	3829	1393	1934	260	142
Lodging & Related	598	241	349	25	8
Barbering, Cosmetology & Related	114	46	21	12	7
Amusement & Recreation	31	12	44	2	1
Miscellaneous Personal	1315	502	790	85	65
Apparel & Furnishings	138	53	116	9	2
Protective Service	384	170	184	28	9
Building & Related	1391	483	874	40	16
Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry	2051	630	1021	118	51
Plant Farming	877	212	817	86	46
Animal Farming	294	126	43	2	1
Misc. Agriculture & Related	774	248	56	3	0
Fishery & Related	12	2	26	3	1
Forestry	94	42	79	24	3
Hunting, Trapping & Related	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6 (Continued)
Job Applicants and Nonagricultural Job Openings by Occupation
For South Dakota October 1, 1979 to March 31, 1980

	Applicants Registered		Openings Received During Period	Unfilled Openings End of Period	
	Total	Active End Of Period		Total	30 Days Or More
Processing	545	251	382	21	17
Metal	10	6	2	1	1
Ore Refining & Foundry	23	9	21	0	0
Food, Tobacco & Related	334	164	244	13	10
Paper & Related	0	0	1	0	0
Petroleum, Coal, Natural & Mfg. Gas	1	0	0	0	0
Plastics, Synthetics, Rubber, Paint	49	23	43	4	4
Wood & Wood Products	5	3	2	0	0
Stone, Clay, Glass & Related	70	24	35	2	1
Leather, Textiles & Related	16	5	6	0	0
Other Processing N.E.C.	37	17	28	1	1
Machine Trades	1429	589	656	72	27
Metal Machining	131	56	87	5	2
Metalworking	68	24	66	8	2
Mechanics & Machinery Repairs	1028	432	366	51	20
Paperworking	8	2	0	0	0
Printing	55	24	30	5	1
Wood Machining	93	36	80	2	1
Machining Stone, Glass, Clay	11	5	2	0	0
Textile	7	2	23	1	1
Other Machine Trades N.E.C.	28	8	2	0	0
Benchwork	1792	585	950	137	69
Fab., Assembly, Repair Metal Products	347	134	40	3	1
Fab. & Repair of Scientific, Medical, optical, photographic and related products	41	13	9	2	2
Assembly & Repairs Elect. Equip.	626	183	506	37	31
Fab. & Repair Prod. from Asst. Mats.	202	53	61	12	1
Painting, Decorating & Related	75	33	17	1	1
Fab. & Repair of plastics, synthetics, rubber & related	12	4	75	0	0
Fab. & Repair of Wood Products	33	15	29	3	3
Fab. & Repair Stone, Glass, Clay prod.	4	0	3	1	0
Fab. & Repair textile, leather, and related	449	149	198	78	30
Other Benchwork N.E.C.	3	1	12	0	0
Structural Work	7022	3082	2717	208	83
Metal Fabricating N.E.C.	318	150	119	10	2
Welders, cutters & related	545	230	173	30	5
Elec. Assembly, install & repair	393	153	78	12	9
Painting, Plastering, cementing, waterproofing & related	273	135	68	5	2
Excavating, grading, paving & related	487	267	62	8	4
Construction N.E.C.	4714	2043	1956	116	49
Structural work N.E.C.	292	104	261	27	12

Table 6 (Continued)
Job Applicants and Nonagricultural Job Openings by Occupation
For South Dakota October 1, 1979 to March 31, 1980

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	Applicants Registered		Openings Received During Period	Unfilled Openings End of Period	
	Total	Active End of Period		Total	30 Days Or More
Miscellaneous	4568	1834	4708	117	82
Motor Freight	1532	693	540	26	16
Transportation	615	230	316	14	8
Packaging & Materials Handling	2236	837	3546	63	50
Extraction of Minerals	71	30	96	5	4
Production & Distribution Utilities	43	17	161	3	1
Amusement, Recreation, Motion Picture, Radio & T.V.	5	2	8	1	0
Graphic Art Work	66	25	41	5	3

1/ Registered Applicants do not include 4,135 entry level applicants or 326 with invalid codes.

2/ Abnormally high unfilled openings for teachers does not indicate a shortage, but rather, an inability to purge the file until notification of employment.

V. RECENT TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The annual average unemployment rate for 1979 in South Dakota was 3.5 percent with an average of 12,000 persons unemployed. This compares to 3.1 percent the previous year and 3.3 percent in 1977. The average of 338,000 persons shown for the civilian labor force represented a 3.0 percent increase over the 1978 figure. During this same period, the national unemployment rate decreased from a 6.0 percent average in 1978 to 5.8 percent for 1979.

During calendar year 1979, there was \$11,898,074 paid for state unemployment insurance benefits. There were 13,056 individuals who were paid 136,890 weeks of unemployment insurance benefits during the year. Below is a comparison of state unemployment insurance payments for the year 1979 and 1978.

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>
TOTAL STATE UI BENEFITS PAID	\$11,898,074	\$10,979,174
INDIVIDUALS PAID STATE UI BENEFITS	13,056	13,323
TOTAL WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT PAID	136,890	143,153
AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT	\$86.92	\$76.70
AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT	10.5 weeks	10.7 weeks
MAXIMUM WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT	\$109.00	\$102.00

Changes in the Unemployment Insurance laws made during the 1979 legislative session had quite an effect on benefits paid out during 1979. The major change was made in the disqualification period for claimants who voluntarily quit without good cause, those discharged for misconduct or those persons who fail to accept suitable employment when offered. Depending upon the circumstances, previous disqualification periods ranged from four to 24 weeks. Under the new law, those persons disqualified for any of the above reasons remain so until they have been re-employed at least six calendar weeks in insured employment during the current benefit year and earned wages of not less than his/her weekly benefit amount in each of those

six weeks. The changes were made effective July 1, 1979.

The last half of 1979 saw a sizeable reduction in the number of initial claims, total weeks compensated and the total amount of the payments issued. Because of the weekly benefit change from \$102.00 maximum to \$109.00 on July 1, the total amount paid during 1979 was greater than 1978 but reductions for the year were shown for the other two categories.

When the predicted recession failed to materialize in 1979, the action by the Federal Reserve in manipulating monetary policy during the early months of 1980 brought about the final curtain. Economists agree that the long awaited recession has arrived in the first quarter of 1980. Nationally, most economists feel that by year end the unemployment rate will reach 7.5 percent, peaking slightly higher by mid 1981. Although South Dakota has a degree of immunity from national recessions, the 3.8 percent unemployment rate forecast for South Dakota as a 1981 average may be conservative.

Despite South Dakota's relatively low unemployment statewide, there are areas within the state where the rate of unemployment is consistently higher than the national rate. Those areas consist of counties within the borders of the various Indian Reservations in the state. The Indian Reservation areas of the state have unemployment rates consistently higher or three times higher than the national rate. This fact is established with data in the 1970 census of population. The measurement of unemployment by definition used in a Current Population Survey counting only those unemployed as actively seeking work in an area where there are no job opportunities leaves many reservation residents in the labor force category of discouraged workers or out of the labor force.

Projections for calendar year 1981 place the annual average number of unemployed at 13,000 in South Dakota. The projected rate of unemployment is 3.8 percent up from the 3.5 percent average recorded in 1979. Of the

13,000 unemployed, 23.8 percent are projected to be nonwhite and 46.5 percent are projected to be female. Table 7 on the next page shows a breakdown of the unemployed by age, race and sex for the year 1970 and an estimate for calendar year 1981. Table 8 shows characteristics of the insured unemployed for 1979 compared to previous years.

Table 7
Number of Total Unemployed by Age, Race, and Sex
(1970 and 1981) ^{1/}

	1970		1981	
	Unemployed	Rate of Unemployment	Unemployed	Rate of Unemployment
Total Unemployed, All Persons	9,263	3.6%	13,000	3.8%
White Males				
Total 16 Years Old & Over	4,332	2.7%	4,790	2.5%
16-17	691	11.7%	926	9.5%
18-19	504	7.5%	551	5.3%
20-24	807	4.6%	1,107	3.8%
25-34	559	1.9%	641	1.8%
35-44	410	1.3%	319	1.1%
45-64	1,077	1.9%	829	1.4%
65 and Over	284	2.4%	417	2.2%
White Females				
Total 16 Years Old & Over	3,451	4.0%	5,120	3.7%
16-17	490	12.2%	1,030	10.9%
18-19	517	9.0%	670	6.7%
20-24	716	5.8%	1,236	5.2%
25-34	372	2.9%	716	2.4%
35-44	485	3.2%	560	2.5%
45-64	737	2.5%	775	2.1%
65 and Over	134	2.7%	133	2.3%
Nonwhite Males				
Total 16 Years Old & Over	1,080	22.2%	2,160	29.0%
16-17	43	23.4%	105	26.6%
18-19	79	23.3%	182	26.3%
20-24	198	26.6%	610	43.3%
25-34	289	24.6%	595	30.3%
35-44	220	20.8%	267	22.8%
45-64	217	17.6%	328	20.2%
65 and Over	34	26.2%	73	41.0%
Nonwhite Females				
Total 16 Years Old & Over	400	12.8%	930	14.4%
16-17	31	21.5%	98	22.6%
18-19	44	24.7%	90	17.0%
20-24	89	16.9%	252	18.1%
25-34	77	11.3%	185	12.2%
35-44	73	11.3%	150	13.5%
45-64	83	9.6%	146	11.1%
65 and Over	3	3.1%	9	6.2%

^{1/} 1981 is obtained by applying updated National CPS ratios to 1970 census data.

Table 8
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER IN ES-203 REPORT DURING SURVEY WEEK EACH MONTH

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total	2,287	2,168	2,641	4,585	3,897	3,910	3,333	3,212
Sex								
Male	1,496	1,358	1,649	2,989	2,350	2,267	1,979	2,002
Female	791	810	992	1,596	1,547	1,643	1,354	1,210
Age								
Under 45	1,468	1,396	1,733	3,319	2,840	2,793	2,402	2,342
Over 45	819	772	908	1,266	1,057	1,117	931	870
Race								
White	2,084	1,964	2,418	4,237	3,562	3,563	2,936	2,832
Non-White	203	203	223	348	335	347	397	380
Industry								
Mining	30	23	38	92	75	79	57	59
Construction	746	679	833	1,223	999	938	886	1,004
Manufacturing	430	408	539	1,136	695	744	565	489
Public Util./Transportation	97	70	83	206	168	152	117	140
Wholesale and Retail Trade	495	451	531	996	952	992	693	609
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	58	49	80	81	84	91	72	52
Services	281	362	431	706	762	731	613	547
Government	137	118	106	145	162	183	149	222
INA	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupations								
Professional & Managerial	153	219	269	445	439	392	383	345
Clerical and Sales	398	378	449	725	715	695	567	519
Services	322	312	363	636	610	507	434	375
Processing	123	110	79	258	172	156	128	138
Machine Trades	95	98	106	221	136	120	74	81
Bench Work	134	118	249	356	229	326	234	175
Structural Work	698	597	781	1,363	1,114	1,108	1,057	1,152
Miscellaneous	350	331	345	581	482	529	432	412
INA	14	5	-	-	-	77	24	15
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment								
1-2 Weeks	569	543	611	719	497	617	572	547
3-4 Weeks	316	321	433	814	613	565	478	429
5-14 Weeks	1,000	1,005	1,208	2,072	1,881	1,802	1,556	1,506
15 Weeks and Over	402	229	389	980	906	926	727	730

MONTHLY INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY INDUSTRY

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total	2.3	1.6	1.7	2.8	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.6
Mining	1.2	1.0	1.5	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.2
Construction	10.5	7.0	7.7	13.7	9.0	8.8	7.2	7.6
Manufacturing	2.7	2.1	2.6	5.7	3.2	3.5	2.4	2.0
Public Util./Trans.	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.1	0.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5
Services	3.2	1.5	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.3
Government	*	*	↓	*	*	0.9	1.2	0.9

* Prior to 1977 included with services.

Table 9
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER IN ES-203 REPORT DURING SURVEY WEEK EACH MONTH
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE 1979

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Total	6,315	5,434	5,250	4,400	2,588	2,325	2,259	1,830	2,113	1,247	1,714	3,063	3,212
Mining & Quarrying	146	148	110	100	39	16	15	22	30	8	20	57	59
Construction	2,576	2,473	2,278	1,643	645	252	222	154	161	141	400	1,092	1,003
Manufacturing	867	689	641	507	562	487	466	261	276	199	334	580	489
Durable	497	403	373	271	194	136	211	80	108	111	173	282	236
Nondurable	370	286	268	236	368	351	255	181	168	88	161	298	253
Public Utilities/Transp.	186	166	161	469	100	75	76	68	91	93	61	124	139
Wholesale/Retail Trade	1,103	879	950	756	559	583	526	452	457	247	318	483	610
Finance/Ins./Real Estate	91	56	58	59	52	58	58	33	61	34	33	35	52
Services	816	651	711	584	447	513	569	576	542	313	371	470	547
Government	272	230	207	180	119	257	272	211	446	168	131	173	222
INA	258	142	134	102	65	84	55	53	49	44	46	49	90
Prof./Technical/Managerial	394	354	390	329	318	374	367	342	429	269	264	306	345
Clerical Sales	778	546	580	633	494	565	579	486	563	330	303	373	519
Services	660	433	478	374	276	429	401	403	401	175	194	274	375
Farming/Fishery/Forestry	130	114	113	86	28	11	9	12	16	14	33	57	52
Processing	141	133	175	109	257	246	178	108	109	50	42	106	138
Machine Trades	153	122	140	122	57	34	36	53	76	50	48	76	80
Benchwork	334	245	220	177	170	118	196	57	64	62	180	271	175
Structural Work	2,881	2,781	2,503	1,804	766	365	301	215	285	191	500	1,239	1,152
Miscellaneous	809	687	628	741	212	164	177	144	152	103	146	356	360
INA	35	19	23	25	10	19	15	10	18	3	4	5	16
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE													
All Industries	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.6
Mining & Quarrying	5.4	5.5	4.1	3.7	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.7	2.1	2.2
Construction	19.3	18.6	17.1	12.4	4.9	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.1	8.4	7.6
Manufacturing	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	2.3	2.0
Public Utilities/Transp.	1.6	1.4	1.4	3.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.2
Wholesale/Retail Trade	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0
Finance/Ins./Real Estate	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Services	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3
Govt. and Other	2.2	1.9	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9

Table 9 (Continued)
 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
 ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER IN ES-203 REPORT DURING SURVEY WEEK EACH MONTH
 SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE 1979

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
All Claimants	6,315	5,434	5,250	4,400	2,588	2,325	2,259	1,830	2,113	1,247	1,714	3,063	3,212
1-4 Weeks Duration	2,586	1,135	1,009	1,214	803	662	625	449	525	492	681	1,529	976
5-14 Weeks Duration	2,974	3,562	2,890	1,653	900	1,073	1,159	921	881	412	613	1,031	1,506
15 Weeks & Over Duration	755	737	1,351	1,533	885	590	475	460	707	343	420	503	730
Men Claimants	4,509	4,131	3,869	3,148	1,468	974	869	677	862	543	927	2,045	2,002
1-4 Weeks Duration	1,978	893	686	816	420	218	239	202	244	253	386	1,092	619
5-14 Weeks Duration	2,164	2,813	2,202	1,201	497	471	415	283	380	164	306	621	960
15 Weeks & Over Duration	367	425	981	1,131	551	285	215	192	238	126	235	332	423
Women Claimants	1,806	1,303	1,381	1,252	1,120	1,351	1,390	1,153	1,251	704	787	1,018	1,210
1-4 Weeks Duration	608	242	323	398	383	444	386	247	281	239	295	437	357
5-14 Weeks Duration	810	749	688	452	403	602	744	638	501	248	307	410	546
15 Weeks & Over Duration	388	312	370	402	334	305	260	268	469	217	185	171	307
All Claimants	6,315	5,434	5,250	4,400	2,588	2,325	2,259	1,830	2,113	1,247	1,714	3,063	3,212
Under 25 Years of Age	1,685	1,579	1,457	1,171	569	464	462	348	407	250	436	888	810
25-44 Years of Age	2,932	2,459	2,437	2,074	1,292	1,141	1,154	949	1,095	657	809	1,395	1,533
45-64 Years of Age	1,531	1,290	1,251	1,067	681	670	604	498	577	323	437	732	805
65 Years and Over	167	106	105	88	46	50	39	35	34	17	32	48	64
Men Claimants	4,509	4,131	3,869	3,148	1,468	974	869	677	862	543	927	2,045	2,002
Under 25 Years of Age	1,307	1,238	1,126	839	314	191	194	147	189	113	230	623	543
25-44 Years of Age	2,107	1,900	1,812	1,527	765	529	461	376	453	299	438	932	967
45-64 Years of Age	1,000	910	854	718	360	238	207	143	200	120	239	455	453
65 Years and Over	95	83	77	64	29	16	7	11	20	11	20	35	39
Women Claimants	1,806	1,303	1,381	1,252	1,120	1,351	1,390	1,153	1,251	704	787	1,018	1,210
Under 25 Years of Age	378	341	331	302	255	273	268	201	218	137	206	265	267
25-44 Years of Age	825	559	625	547	527	612	693	573	642	358	371	463	566
45-64 Years of Age	531	380	397	349	321	432	397	355	377	203	198	277	352
65 Years and Over	72	23	28	24	17	34	32	24	14	6	12	13	25
White Claimants	5,876	5,040	4,853	4,068	2,327	2,015	1,893	1,467	1,786	916	1,308	2,432	2,832
All Other Claimants	439	394	397	332	261	310	366	363	327	331	406	631	380

TABLE 10
CHARACTERISTICS OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER IN ES-203 REPORT DURING SURVEY WEEK EACH MONTH
1979

	Statewide	Plan Area #1	Plan Area #2	Sioux Falls SMSA	Plan Area #3	Plan Area #4	Brown County	Plan Area #5	Plan Area #6	Rapid City SMSA
Total	3212	460	827	659	315	407	126	369	835	535
Mining & Quarrying	59	9	8	7	2	1	1	4	36	22
Construction	1004	162	265	219	104	149	39	97	226	158
Manufacturing	489	105	190	121	38	51	10	14	92	65
Durable	236	45	71	52	20	21	6	11	70	49
Nondurable	253	60	119	69	18	30	4	3	22	16
Public Utilities/Transportation	140	9	62	54	10	10	4	10	40	27
Wholesale/Retail Trade	609	85	145	123	75	76	35	48	179	134
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	52	5	25	23	2	6	2	4	10	7
Services	547	47	91	79	37	74	22	135	164	81
Government	222	25	32	24	35	30	10	32	68	35
INA	90	13	9	9	12	10	3	25	20	6
Professional/Technical/Managerial	345	33	71	59	38	35	16	17	97	54
Clerical/Sales	519	45	129	116	51	61	27	65	167	106
Service	375	46	62	51	41	52	20	60	113	66
Farming/Fishery/Forestry	52	10	10	8	5	8	1	6	14	5
Processing	138	34	65	49	10	16	2	4	8	6
Machine Trades	81	9	20	13	10	11	6	9	24	14
Bench Work	175	32	92	52	14	16	4	3	17	13
Structural Work	1152	217	279	231	95	158	36	104	300	210
Miscellaneous	360	32	96	77	49	49	14	44	91	60
INA	15	2	3	3	2	1	0	3	4	2
<u>Insured Unemployment Rate 1/</u>										
All Industries	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Mining and Quarrying	2.2	7.5	8.8	8.3	*	*	*	*	1.5	6.3
Construction	7.6	10.4	6.7	6.4	7.4	8.1	5.2	8.2	6.8	6.6
Manufacturing	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.4	0.5	3.0	2.2	2.3
Public Utilities/Transportation	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.7	1.5
Wholesale/Retail Trade	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.5
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Services	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.8	2.9	1.8	1.4
Government	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.7

1/ Computed on a yearly moving average over the period 7-1-77/6-30-79.

TABLE 10 (CONTINUED)
CHARACTERISTICS OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER IN ES-205 REPORT DURING SURVEY WEEK EACH MONTH
1979

	Statewide	Plan Area #1	Plan Area #2	Sioux Falls SMSA	Plan Area #3	Plan Area #4	Brown County	Plan Area #5	Plan Area #6	Rapid City SMSA
All Claimants	3212	460	827	659	315	407	126	369	835	535
1-4 Weeks Duration	976	134	278	233	91	121	43	97	255	167
5-14 Weeks Duration	1506	217	376	293	153	195	58	178	388	250
15 Weeks and Over Duration	730	109	173	133	71	91	25	94	192	118
Men Claimants	2002	292	528	433	185	263	75	217	518	341
1-4 Weeks Duration	619	81	177	148	59	79	29	61	163	106
5-14 Weeks Duration	960	143	247	200	89	127	32	106	248	164
15 Weeks and Over Duration	423	68	104	85	37	57	14	50	107	71
Women Claimants	1210	168	299	226	130	144	51	152	317	194
1-4 Weeks Duration	357	53	101	85	32	42	14	36	92	61
5-14 Weeks Duration	546	74	129	93	64	68	26	72	140	86
15 Weeks and Over Duration	307	41	69	48	34	34	11	44	85	47
All Claimants	3212	460	827	659	315	407	126	369	835	535
Under 25 Years of Age	809	124	243	205	63	86	29	79	217	148
25-44 Years of Age	1533	194	399	314	134	190	55	182	434	267
45-64 Years of Age	806	129	176	136	109	119	39	97	174	113
65 Years and Over	64	13	9	4	9	12	3	11	10	7
Men Claimants	2002	292	528	433	185	263	75	217	518	341
Under 25 Years of Age	543	88	165	141	40	58	18	50	142	103
25-44 Years of Age	966	130	253	207	83	127	34	105	269	170
45-64 Years of Age	454	67	104	82	58	70	21	54	100	63
65 Years and Over	39	7	6	3	4	8	2	8	7	5
Women Claimants	1210	168	299	226	130	144	51	152	317	194
Under 25 Years of Age	266	36	78	64	23	28	11	29	75	45
25-44 Years of Age	567	64	146	107	51	63	21	77	165	97
45-64 Years of Age	352	62	72	54	51	49	18	43	74	50
65 Years and Over	25	6	3	1	5	4	1	3	3	2
White Claimants	2832	446	802	639	299	369	119	236	682	477
All Other Claimants	380	14	25	20	16	38	7	133	153	58

VI. ESTIMATE OF NEED FOR MANPOWER SERVICES

It is estimated, potentially, that during 1981 approximately one out of five South Dakota residents 14 years old and over will be eligible for some type of manpower service. It is estimated that 11.0 percent of that number will be a member of a minority group. This corresponds to the 4.9 percent projected share of the total population 14 years old and over. Females will comprise 56.7 percent of the total eligibles.

Those persons most urgently in need of manpower services will be the unemployed. It is estimated that 70,000 persons will be unemployed at some time during 1981. Most of these will be very short-term or new entrants seeking to enter the labor market. However, an estimated 6,170 persons are estimated to be long-term unemployed during that period with an unemployment spell greater than 15 weeks.

In addition to the unemployed, there are those persons who are classified as underutilized. Those persons would include employed part-time for economic reasons, employed full-time with income at or below poverty level, persons working below their level of competency and some persons not in the labor force who should be. Discouraged workers, persons who report that they want work but are not looking for work because they believe they can't find any, may or may not use the facilities of Job Service at some time during the year. Some may lack the necessary schooling, are too young or suffer a personal disability. Family responsibility may keep some from working although they would like to work. A virtual lack of public transportation in South Dakota prohibits many from obtaining suitable employment.

The following table 11 is a partial breakdown of different individuals who may need some type of employment related service during calendar year 1981.

TABLE 11
ESTIMATED ELIGIBLE POPULATION GROUPS IN NEED OF MANPOWER SERVICES
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE 1981

	Estimated 1981 Total General Population	ESTIMATED PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER			
		Potentially Eligible For CETA Programs	Unemployed 15 Weeks Or More	Income Below OMB Poverty Guidelines	Receiving AFDC Or Public Assistance
Total, Statewide	698,700	101,895	6,170	81,515	8,470
Sex					
Male	337,922	44,125	2,740	35,300	2,556
Female	360,778	57,770	3,430	46,215	5,914
Age					
19 & Under	241,624	31,860	1,985	12,970	3,345
20-21	27,414	11,600	700	5,380	450
22-24	192,259	47,225	2,805	23,945	3,800
45-54	70,722	6,620	400	10,670	630
55 & Over	166,681	4,590	280	28,550	245
Race/Ethnic					
White ^{1/}	657,197	90,650	3,760	72,520	5,495
Black ^{2/}	1,905	355	45	285	45
Hispanic ^{3/}	1,996	540	50	430	60
American Indian or Alaskan Native	37,954	10,465	2,325	8,370	2,890
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,644	425	40	340	40

^{1/} Includes White Hispanic

^{2/} Includes Black Hispanic

^{3/} May be included in either white or black race.

VII. CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Information and characteristics regarding the economically disadvantaged are of special interest to manpower planners in the employment and training field. The reason this group commands such special interest is because the economically disadvantaged have a much higher potential of being in need of employment-related assistance.

In addition to the inherent problems of being economically disadvantaged, these individuals often possess certain other characteristics which hinder their employability. Of the 15,595 economically disadvantaged job applicants which registered with the South Dakota Job Service during fiscal year 1979, 19.7 percent were welfare recipients. The fact that these individuals are stigmatized as being on the welfare roles complicates the job of finding suitable employment for many of the economically disadvantaged. Further complicating the task of locating work for these individuals is the fact that 38.3 percent were of a minority ethnic group, 51.6 percent have not completed their high school education and 7.0 percent are handicapped.

Projections for calendar year 1981 estimate there will be approximately 92,100 economically disadvantaged individuals in South Dakota. Those persons would account for a 13.2 percent share of the total population. Of the total disadvantaged, it is estimated that 10,585 persons will be under 14 years of age and 17,885 will be over 65 years of age. As a share of the total population 14 years old and over, the economically disadvantaged accounted for 15.0 percent of that total. By age group, that share ranged from a 8.5 percent figure for those 25-44 years of age to a 17.1 percent share for those 65 years old and over. For those persons most in need of manpower services, aged 14 through 64 years, the share was 14.2 percent.

Table 12 on the following page lists the characteristics of the economically disadvantaged job service applicants for fiscal year 1979.

TABLE 12
CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED JOB APPLICANTS
(NEW APPLICATIONS & RENEWALS)

	FY 1979		FY 1978	
	Total	%	Total	%
Age-Total	15,595	100.0	14,635	100.0
Under 22	7,859	50.4	7,222	49.3
22-39	5,761	36.9	5,412	37.0
40-44	559	3.6	562	3.8
45-54	859	5.5	790	5.4
55-64	460	3.0	479	3.3
65 and Over	97	0.6	170	1.2
Sex-Total	15,595	100.0	14,635	100.0
Male	7,247	46.5	7,227	49.4
Female	8,348	53.5	7,408	50.6
Highest School Grade-Total	15,595	100.0	14,635	100.0
0-7	513	3.3	495	3.4
8-11	7,537	48.3	7,101	48.5
12	5,277	33.8	4,853	33.2
Over 12	2,268	14.6	2,186	14.9
Residence-Total	15,595	100.0	14,635	100.0
Urban	6,007	38.5	6,111	41.8
Rural	9,588	61.5	8,524	58.2
Ethnic Group-Total	15,595	100.0	14,635	100.0
White	9,618	61.7	10,014	68.4
Negro	93	0.6	67	0.5
American Indian	5,572	35.7	4,322	29.5
Hispanic	123	0.8	167 ^{1/}	1.1
Asian & Other	113	0.7	174	1.2
INA	76	0.5	58	0.4
Veteran	1,695	10.9	1,926	13.2
Vietnam Era	495	3.2	476	3.3
Handicapped	1,096	7.0	1,128	7.7
Welfare Recipients	3,072	19.7	2,753	18.8

^{1/} In 1978 Spanish-Americans also included with white, black or other races.
Source: South Dakota Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

The economically disadvantaged are of special interest to manpower planners. They are generally less educated, more likely to be members of a minority race, and more likely to live in a rural location. These traits make the economically disadvantaged less employable than the average job applicant and also increase their potential need for manpower services.

An economically disadvantaged individual is defined as being a member of a family which received cash welfare payments, or whose income in relation to family size and location does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Below are the latest poverty levels for the Continental United States by family size.

Family Size	1/	Continental U.S.	
		Non-Farm	Farm
1		\$3,790	\$3,250
2		5,010	4,280
3		6,230	5,310
4		7,450	6,340
5		8,670	7,370
6		9,890	8,400

1/ For each additional family member over 6 add \$1,220 for non-farm families and \$1,030 for farm families.

During calendar year 1981, 81,515 individuals over the age of 14 years are projected to be economically disadvantaged. These individuals are of special interest to manpower planners because they are potentially in need of some type of employment related assistance.

The manpower needs of South Dakotans are varied. While some need only access and referral to available jobs, others may require counseling, job development, skill upgrading, or training in completely new occupational skills. The manpower system is directed toward the ultimate goal of moving the client into unsubsidized employment in the least amount of time and at the most efficient cost.

The South Dakota Department of Labor has identified the unemployed, underutilized and economically disadvantaged as those groups most in need of manpower services. Individuals who are school dropouts, members of a minority race, handicapped, veterans, welfare recipients, older workers, displaced homemakers or youth are often singled out as target candidates.

On the next two pages are tables showing client characteristics of people who used the manpower services available in South Dakota during fiscal year 1979. While these tables are not inclusive of all the various manpower programs available in South Dakota, they should give an indication of the type of people who are in need of employment related assistance.

Table 13
Client Characteristics of CETA Title I Program
By Activity for Fiscal Year 1979

	One-The-Job Training	Classroom Training	Adult Work Experience	In School Work Experience	Job Related Education
Total	1,407	224	1,255	314	85
Sex					
Male	904	88	406	105	32
Female	503	136	849	209	53
Head of Household	1,245	165	1,063	33	73
Age					
18 & Under	165	43	148	286	11
19-21 Years	460	66	350	26	29
22-24 Years	679	105	632	2	39
45-54 Years	63	6	70	0	5
55-64 Years	30	4	44	0	1
65 & Over	10	0	11	0	0
Education					
Less than 12 Years	303	29	348	305	31
High School Graduate	742	164	618	9	42
Post High School	362	31	289	0	12
American Indian	165	18	326	25	16
Other Minority	30	3	23	3	1
Aid for Dependent Children	62	46	269	40	7
Other Public Assistance	16	2	13	11	2
Economically Disadvantaged	1,382	223	1,239	309	85
Veteran	234	15	131	0	11
Handicapped	152	19	185	21	9
Seasonal Worker	4	0	3	0	0

Table 14
Characteristics of WIN Registrants For
Fiscal Year 1979

Total	4,704	Ethnic Group	2,943
Sex		White (Not Hispanic)	13
Male	406	Black (Not Hispanic)	1,676
Female	4,298	American Indian	17
Age		Hispanic	41
Under 20	701	INA	14
20-64	3,597		
65 & Over	6	Employment Status	
Education		Working Full Time	607
Less Than High School	2,143	Working Part Time	295
High School Graduate	1,829	Not Working	3,802
Post High School	732		

TABLE 15
CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS
SOUTH DAKOTA JOB SERVICE - FISCAL YEAR 1979

	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Sex	73,178	100.0
Male	37,699	51.5
Female	35,479	48.5
Age	73,178	100.0
19 And Under	22,515	30.8
20-21	8,987	12.3
22-44	34,530	47.2
45-54	4,141	5.6
55 And Over	3,005	4.1
Education	73,178	100.0
Less Than High School	25,313	34.6
High School Graduate	27,200	37.2
Post High School	20,665	28.2
Ethnic Group	73,178	100.0
White (Not Hispanic)	61,359	83.8
Black (Not Hispanic)	416	0.6
Hispanic	418	0.6
American Indian & Alaskan Native	9,449	12.9
Asian & Pacific Islander	351	0.5
INA <u>1/</u>	1,185	1.6
Residence	73,178	100.0
Urban	38,141	52.1
Rural	35,037	47.9
Employment Status	73,178	100.0
Working Full-Time	7,600	10.4
Working Part-Time	3,567	4.9
Not Working	62,011	84.7
Economically Disadvantaged	15,595	21.3
Handicapped	3,383	4.6
Welfare Recipient	3,079	4.2
Veteran	9,478	13.0
Vietnam Era	3,254	4.4

1/Information Not Available

Source: Table 6, South Dakota Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

VIII. CHARACTERISTICS AND NUMBER OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED

During calendar year 1979, there were 3,212 (annual average) insured unemployed in South Dakota. Included in the number of insured unemployed are persons receiving unemployment benefits and persons in a waiting period status. To be eligible for benefits, the person would have had to work under covered employment. Covered employment consists of workers whose employers are liable for reporting employment and wages under the state's unemployment insurance laws. Benefit exhaustees, non-covered employees and new entrants and re-entrants seeking work in the labor market would be excluded from this figure.

The seasonal nature of the insured unemployed is very evident when one considers that the January count of 6,315 persons compares to the low of 1,247 recorded in October 1979. Those persons with a construction affiliation accounted for 40.8 percent of the total number during the January survey week with October showing only 11.3 percent. At the same time, males accounted for 71.4 percent of the insured unemployed in January and only 43.5 percent in October. This further emphasizes the seasonal factor. The yearly average shows males constituting 62.3 percent of the insured unemployed during calendar year 1979.

The following characteristics were derived from the total number of eligible claimants, Veterans accounted for 23.5 percent of the claimants. Of those, 36.3 percent were Vietnam era veterans and 4.6 percent suffered some form of disability. Urban residents made up 53.6 percent of the total. The educational attainment showed 21.6 percent to have less than a high school education, 49.6 percent completed high school and 28.8 percent had some post high school education. Handicapped persons made up 6.6 percent of the total eligibles. Those who were classified as being economically disadvantaged accounted for 13.2 percent with 2.8 percent showing welfare status. Table 16 details additional information as recorded from the monthly average claimants for calendar year 1979.

TABLE 16
CHARACTERISTICS OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED
STATEWIDE
1979 ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES

	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Age and Sex</u>		
All Claimants	3,212	100.0
Under 25 Years of Age	810	25.2
25-44 Years of Age	1,533	47.7
45-64 Years of Age	805	25.1
65 Years and Over	64	2.0
Male Claimants	2,002	62.3
Under 25 Years of Age	543	16.9
25-44 Years of Age	967	30.1
45-64 Years of Age	453	14.1
65 Years and Over	39	1.2
Female Claimants	1,210	37.7
Under 25 Years of Age	267	8.3
25-44 Years of Age	566	17.6
45-64 Years of Age	352	11.0
65 Years and Over	25	0.8
 <u>Race</u>	 3,212	 100.0
White Claimants	2,832	88.2
All Other Claimants	380	11.8
 <u>Industry</u>	 3,212	 100.0
Mining and Quarrying	59	1.8
Construction	1,003	31.2
Manufacturing	489	15.2
Durable Goods	236	7.3
Nondurable Goods	253	7.9
Public Utilities/Transportation	139	4.3
Wholesale/Retail Trade	610	19.0
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	52	1.6
Services	547	17.0
All Other	222	6.9
INA	90	2.8
 <u>Occupation</u>	 3,212	 100.0
Prof./Technical/Managerial	345	10.7
Clerical/Sales	519	16.2
Services	375	11.7
Farming/Fishery/Forestry	52	1.6
Processing	138	4.3
Machine Trades	80	2.5
Bench Work	175	5.4
Structural Work	1,152	35.9
Miscellaneous	360	11.2
INA	16	0.5
 <u>Duration of Current</u> <u>Spell of Unemployment</u>	 3,212	 100.0
1-4 Weeks Duration	976	30.4
5-14 Weeks Duration	1,506	46.9
15 Weeks and Over	730	22.7

IX. BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Despite South Dakota's comparatively low rate of unemployment, barriers to employment do exist in the state. These barriers are more personified among individuals classified as economically disadvantaged. Several of the barriers to employment in South Dakota are much more prevalent among economically disadvantaged persons than among the non-economically disadvantaged individuals in the state.

Probably the most prominent barrier to employment of the economically disadvantaged in South Dakota is being a member of a minority race. In South Dakota being a member of a minority race is generally synonymous with being an American Indian. During fiscal year 1979, thirty-five and seven tenths percent of the economically disadvantaged job applicants were American Indians. In addition to racial job discrimination, a reality to all racial minorities, the American Indian faces several other problems which are unique to the American Indian race, as opposed to other minority races. For one thing, a large portion of the state's American Indian population resides on any of several Indian Reservations in South Dakota. This in itself poses several problems, such as: a remote rural location with inadequate public transportation and general lack of business and industry to provide adequate job opportunities.

A second barrier to employment of the economically disadvantaged is a general lack of education. Of the 15,595 economically disadvantaged job applicants in fiscal year 1979, fifty one and six tenths percent had not obtained a high school diploma and only fourteen and six tenths percent attended a school beyond the high school level. This limits the ability of the economically disadvantaged to compete on an equal basis for job opportunities. Employers look for individuals with a proven ability to learn, particularly when they are seeking to fill a higher level job.

A third barrier to employment of the economically disadvantaged is the fact that 61.5 percent of the economically disadvantaged job applicants are rural residents. This presents two problems. First of all it places the economically disadvantaged away from the source of most job opportunities. Secondly, it often creates transportation problems in getting to and from work locations. Often the economically disadvantaged are too poor to provide their own transportation, and public transportation in the remote rural areas of South Dakota is almost non-existent.

Still another barrier to employment of the economically disadvantaged is what is termed "labeling". The economically disadvantaged are often labeled as "being on welfare" or as being "poor". Labels, such as these, often have a subconscious effect on employers who are making decisions in selecting individuals for jobs. Individuals possessing labels are often thought of as being disreputable, and employers may not want an individual such as this being associated with their business.

Seasonal industries such as agriculture and construction usually offer the greatest job opportunities for the economically disadvantaged. However, the employment income would be limited and more than likely interrupted by intermittent periods of unemployment. The recession now in progress has severely affected the construction industry.

X. BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR

Theoretically, the balance of state prime sponsor (State of South Dakota) responsible for the administration of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) would consist of all counties with the exception of Minnehaha County, which alone comprises the Sioux Falls Standard Statistical Area (SMSA) and qualifies as a prime sponsor for the management of CETA activities within that area. In reality, this is not the case as, because of our large American Indian population concentrated within a limited area, the CETA program for those persons residing in nine South Dakota counties has been administered directly by the Federal Government. Those counties are Buffalo, Corson, Dewey, Jackson (Washabaugh), Lyman, Roberts, Shannon, Todd and Ziebach.

The following table shows age, sex and race distributions for the nine South Dakota Indian Reservation Counties as recorded from 1970 Census Data. Jackson County with a population of 1,531 is not included in this total.

TABLE 17
SOUTH DAKOTA INDIAN RESERVATION COUNTIES
1970 CENSUS DATA

	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>1/ Spanish American</u>	<u>2/ Other</u>
Total Population	46,055	25,229	37	40	20,789
Male	23,322	13,002	15	13	10,305
13 Yrs. & Under	8,518	3,685	4	0	4,829
14-19	2,949	1,580	1	0	1,368
20-21	357	153	1	0	203
22-44	5,300	3,099	3	0	2,198
45-54	2,156	1,429	4	5	723
55 Yrs. & Over	4,042	3,056	2	8	984
Female	22,733	12,227	22	27	10,484
13 Yrs. & Under	8,112	3,545	7	0	4,560
14-19	2,832	1,376	1	13	1,455
20-21	473	162	2	0	309
22-44	5,468	3,011	6	0	2,451
45-54	2,099	1,363	4	4	732
55 Yrs. & Over	3,749	2,770	2	10	977

1/ May be included in white, black or other races.

2/ American Indians comprise 99.6 percent of other.

The 1981 population of the reservations counties is projected to be 49,804. To be comparable, the 1981 estimated population of 1,581 attributed to strictly what was formerly Jackson County would have to be deducted.

The balance of state include South Dakota's only other SMSA. The Rapid City SMSA consists of two counties, Pennington and Meade, but does not have a sufficient population base to qualify as a prime sponsor. The population for the balance of state is divided approximately one-third west of the Missouri River and two-thirds east of the river. The Rapid City SMSA accounts for 47.6 percent of the West River population leaving the remainder rather sparsely settled.

With an approximate 15.3 percent share of the state population, the Sioux Falls SMSA commands a 22.9 percent share of the estimated 1981 nonagricultural wage and salary employment. Table 18 gives a percentage breakdown of industry for the balance of state as compared to the Sioux Falls SMSA and statewide.

Table 19 provides information for manpower planners for balance of state. However, consideration would have to be made for the Indian Reservation counties previously mentioned in determining eligibility of the remaining population base.

TABLE 18
PROJECTED INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON 1981
STATEWIDE, SIOUX FALLS SMSA, BALANCE OF STATE

	Statewide	%	Sioux Falls SMSA	%	Balance Of State	%
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	244,300	100.0	56,000	100.0	188,300	100.0
Manufacturing	28,200	11.5	7,430	13.3	20,770	11.0
Durable Goods	14,300	5.9	1,920	3.4	12,380	6.6
Nondurable	13,900	5.7	5,510	9.8	8,390	4.5
Food & Kindred	8,100	3.3	4,110	7.3	3,990	2.1
Nonmanufacturing	216,100	88.5	48,570	86.7	167,530	89.0
Construction & Mining	16,600	6.8	3,020	5.4	13,580	7.2
Transportation/Public Utilities	13,900	5.7	5,080	9.1	8,820	4.7
Trade	68,300	28.0	17,170	30.7	51,130	27.2
Wholesale	17,400	7.1	5,200	9.3	12,200	6.5
Retail	50,900	20.8	11,970	21.4	38,930	20.7
Finance/Ins./Real Estate	11,400	4.7	3,800	6.8	7,600	4.0
Service	49,200	10.1	12,440	22.2	36,760	19.5
Government	56,700	23.2	7,060	12.6	49,640	26.4

TABLE 19
ESTIMATED ELIGIBLE POPULATION GROUPS IN NEED OF MANPOWER SERVICES
BALANCE OF STATE 1981

	Total General Population	Estimated Persons 14 Years and Over			
		Potentially Eligible for CETA Programs	Unemployed 15 Weeks Or More	Income Below OMB Poverty Guidelines	Receiving AFDC Or Public Assistance
Total	592,000	92,375	5,330	73,900	7,380
Sex					
Male	286,740	40,210	2,335	32,170	2,240
Female	305,260	52,165	2,995	41,730	5,140
Age					
19 & Under	205,709	29,480	1,760	11,595	2,960
20-21	23,062	10,470	605	4,905	385
22-44	156,613	42,105	2,365	21,755	3,280
45-54	60,666	6,055	350	9,690	545
55 & Over	145,950	4,265	250	25,955	210
Race/Ethnic					
White ^{1/}	551,649	81,685	3,040	65,350	4,520
Black ^{2/}	1,699	305	35	245	40
Hispanic ^{3/}	1,892	510	45	405	55
American Indian or Alaskan Native	37,204	10,015	2,225	8,010	2,785
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,448	370	30	295	35

^{1/} Includes white hispanic.

^{2/} Includes black hispanic.

^{3/} May be included in either white or black race.

GLOSSARY

APPLICANT: A person who contacts a local Job Service Office to seek employment or obtain employability development services.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS: Average hourly earnings for an industry are obtained by dividing total sample payrolls by total sample man hours. The earnings reflect not only basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS: The number of hours for which pay is received by persons on an establishment payroll for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: The average weekly earnings are the product of the weekly hours and hourly earnings.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (CLF). All persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area, excluding members of armed forces, who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1973 (CETA). It is the purpose of this Act to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed persons and to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency by establishing a flexible and decentralized system of Federal, State and local programs.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT) (1977), first published in 1939, makes available descriptive information concerning most jobs in the U.S. economy. It presents a systemized numerical classification structure by means of which occupations are arranged according to job content, tasks or activities performed, and inter-relationships with other occupations. The standardization of job titles and the accompanying definitions of job duties provide a unique tool for the many users of occupational information.

DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL. Federal criteria used in identifying a disadvantaged individual is (1) a member of a poor family, (2) unemployed, underemployed or hindered from seeking work and (3) meets one or more of the following requirements: school dropout, minority member, under 22 years of age, over 44 years of age, handicapped or an ex-offender.

DISCOURAGED WORKERS: Persons, mostly women, teenagers and minorities, not included in the unemployment count and are not actively seeking work because they believe none is available, or lack the skills necessary to compete in the labor market.

DURABLE GOODS, also known as "hard goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are ordnance, lumber and wood, furniture, stone-clay-glass, primary and fabricated metals, electrical and non-electrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing. See also NONDURABLE GOODS.

EMPLOYMENT as used in labor market statistics and analysis is expressed as a number which comprises the sum of those persons (a) who during a given survey week did any work at all as paid employees, in their own business, profession, or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons, whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEM (ESARS): Reports based on data compiled from South Dakota Local Job Service Office applications, job orders and office operations. Reports are prepared by the state for local offices, districts and regions.

INDUSTRY as used in the compilation of economic statistics describes a type of economic activity engaged in by a firm or group of firms. The STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION system provides numerical classifications for these activities.

LABOR FORCE TOTAL. All persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute. It consists of both the CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE and the armed forces. See WORK FORCE also.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE is the proportion of non-institutional population 16 years and over that is in the labor force.

LABOR SUPPLY. The number of workers who are unemployed and seeking work, or who would seek employment if they believed jobs were available.

LABOR TURNOVER when applied to the total labor force for an occupation, industry, or area, refers to the movement into (accessions, including new hires and recalls) and out of (separations, including quits, layoffs, etc.) jobs during a given period of time by workers.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT: All full-time and part-time employees of all classes (including employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave) who work in or receive compensation from nonagricultural establishments for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It does not include pensioners, members of the armed forces, self-employed or unpaid family workers and persons on leave of absence without pay.

NONDURABLE GOODS, also known as "soft goods," refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time--three years or less. The nondurable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber, and leather. Also see DURABLE GOODS.

OCCUPATION. The name or title of a job identifying various job duties of a worker. See DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT).

PER CAPITA INCOME. A measure of income by unit of population (per person).

$$\frac{\text{Personal Income}}{\text{Population of Area}} = \text{Per Capita Income. Also see PERSONAL INCOME.}$$

PERSONAL INCOME. Income received from all sources minus contributions to social insurance, retirement plans and social security. Also see PER CAPITA INCOME.

POOR PERSON: A poor person is defined as a member of a family who receives welfare payments or whose adjusted gross cash income is below the poverty level as determined by size of family and area of residence. These Federal guidelines are periodically revised by the Department of Labor.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS are statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur more or less regularly every year in a time series such as unemployment rates. These fluctuations can be so strong as to distort the underlying changes in trends. For this reason unemployment rates are reported on a seasonally adjusted basis, compensating for such influences as the summer closing of the schools, temporary hiring for the holiday season, seasonal style changes, and the like. Such adjustments facilitate the evaluation of the more important underlying reasons for month-to-month changes in joblessness.

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES are terms often used interchangeably and therefore incorrectly. Each has a separate and distinct meaning.

- a. SERVICE OCCUPATIONS refer to the category of jobs performed in and around private households; serving individuals in institutions and in commercial and other establishments; and protecting the public against crime, fire, accidents, and acts of war. All industries employ workers in service classifications. The numerically important groups include culinary and related food workers, cosmetologists, attendants in hospitals, barbers, janitors, porters, chambermaids, and charwomen.
- b. SERVICE INDUSTRIES refer to establishments in that division of the industrial structure which render a wide variety of services to individuals and business establishments. These industries, which employ workers in a wide variety of white collar, blue collar, and service occupations, represent just one segment of the much larger group of service-producing industries.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL (SIC). The SIC covers the entire field of economic activity. It makes it possible to classify establishments according to type of activity and may be classified according to 2, 3 or 4 digit basis, according to the detail of information required. The SIC promotes uniformity and comparability in presentation of statistical data and also facilitates collection, tabulation, presentation and analysis of data.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA): This is a title applied to the larger concentrated labor market areas of the U.S. and adopted by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget in 1949. The primary objective was to have all reporting federal agencies utilize the same boundaries for a given geographic area in publishing statistical data useful for analyzing metropolitan problems. A SMSA is defined as being a county or group of contiguous counties which contain at least one city of at least 50,000 inhabitants, or "Twin Cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000.

UNDEREMPLOYED is a term used to refer to persons who are working below their earning capacity or level of capability. This includes persons employed part-time but who would work full-time if full-time work were available. The terms of underemployed and underutilized are used interchangeably.

UNEMPLOYED is defined as persons in the labor force 16 years old and over who did not work during the reference period, (i.e., the week including the 12th of the month), but who made specific efforts to find a job within the last 4 weeks and who were available for work during the reference week. Also included were those who were not working and were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. Unemployment insurance is a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers, to be used for the payment of unemployment insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which is beyond their control. Unemployment insurance replaces a part of the worker's wage loss if he becomes eligible for payments.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The unemployment rate is derived by dividing the total number of unemployed by the total civilian labor force, the result expressed as a percentage referred to as the "unadjusted unemployment rate". This rate usually is statistically modified to yield a "seasonally adjusted unemployment rate". See SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS.

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS: Job openings received by the local Job Service Office that have not been filled within a specified period of time.

A P P E N D I X

SOUTH DAKOTA
1979 ANNUAL AVERAGE AREA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(CPS ADJUSTED)

	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Total Unemployed</u>	<u>Rate of Unemployment</u>	<u>Employment</u>
PLANNING AREA 1	48,297	1,797	3.7	46,500
Brookings	12,897	592	4.6	12,305
Clark	2,000	66	3.3	1,934
Codington	9,994	368	3.7	9,626
Deuel	2,201	116	5.3	2,085
Grant	4,344	124	2.9	4,220
Hamlin	2,155	72	3.3	2,083
Kingsbury	3,562	82	2.3	3,480
Lake	5,938	245	4.1	5,693
Miner	1,828	51	2.8	1,777
Moody	3,378	81	2.4	3,297
PLANNING AREA 2	87,951	2,700	3.1	85,251
Clay	6,044	246	4.1	5,798
Lincoln	6,545	170	2.6	6,375
McCook	3,157	94	3.0	3,063
Minnehaha	61,970	1,835	3.0	60,135
Turner	4,092	98	2.4	3,994
Union	6,143	257	4.2	5,886
PLANNING AREA 3	45,737	1,384	3.0	44,353
Aurora	1,668	44	2.6	1,624
Bon Homme	3,890	127	3.3	3,763
Brule	3,048	97	3.2	2,951
Charles Mix	4,061	130	3.2	3,931
Davison	9,968	338	3.4	9,630
Douglas	1,976	47	2.4	1,929
Gregory	2,735	69	2.5	2,666
Hanson	1,179	38	3.2	1,141
Hutchinson	4,504	104	2.3	4,400
Jerauld	1,402	32	2.3	1,370
Sanborn	1,451	48	3.3	1,403
Yankton	9,855	310	3.2	9,545
PLANNING AREA 4	52,312	1,838	3.5	50,474
Beadle	10,428	397	3.8	10,031
Brown	20,351	724	3.6	19,627
Day	3,295	115	3.5	3,180
Edmunds	2,118	59	2.8	2,059
Faulk	1,438	31	2.2	1,407
Hand	2,243	57	2.5	2,186
McPherson	1,805	48	2.7	1,757
Marshall	2,157	73	3.4	2,084
Roberts	4,584	246	5.4	4,338
Spink	3,893	88	2.3	3,805

SOUTH DAKOTA
1979 ANNUAL AVERAGE AREA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(CPS ADJUSTED)

	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Total unemployed</u>	<u>Rate of Unemployment</u>	<u>Employment</u>
PLANNING AREA 5	34,658	1,493	4.3	33,165
Buffalo	555	109	19.6	446
Ca,pbell	898	36	4.0	862
Corson	1,645	150	9.1	1,495
Dewey	1,995	148	7.4	1,847
Haakon	1,465	22	1.5	1,443
Hughes	7,759	247	3.2	7,512
Hyde	953	29	3.0	924
Jones	695	25	3.6	670
Lyman	1,562	86	5.5	1,476
Mellette	795	49	6.2	746
Perkins	2,369	46	1.9	2,323
Potter	2,029	47	2.3	1,982
Stanley	1,127	39	3.5	1,088
Sully	770	32	4.2	738
Todd	2,126	144	6.8	1,982
Tripp	3,538	98	2.8	3,440
Walworth	3,416	130	3.8	3,286
Ziebach	961	56	5.8	905
PLANNING AREA 6	69,048	2,790	4.0	66,258
Bennett	1,296	52	4.0	1,244
Butte	3,930	76	1.9	3,854
Custer	2,452	75	3.1	2,377
Fall River	3,908	78	2.0	3,830
Harding	657	8	1.2	649
Jackson (Washabaugh)	1,235	52	4.2	1,183
Lawrence	9,266	379	4.1	8,887
Meade	9,252	258	2.8	8,994
Pennington	34,057	1,478	4.3	32,579
Shannon	2,995	334	11.2	2,661

SOUTH DAKOTA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(CPS ADJUSTED)

		Civilian	Total	Total	<u>Unemployment</u>	
		Labor	Employment	Unemployment	<u>Percent of Labor Force</u>	
		Force			<u>Unadjusted</u>	<u>Season. Adj.</u>
1979	January	313,500	298,000	15,500	5.0	3.7
	February	315,500	302,000	13,500	4.3	3.3
	March	325,400	311,800	13,600	4.2	3.5
	April	336,000	322,800	13,200	3.9	4.2
	May	344,700	333,900	10,800	3.1	3.7
	June	361,200	346,700	14,500	4.0	3.9
	July	359,000	347,000	12,000	3.3	3.3
	August	356,400	346,100	10,300	2.9	3.4
	September	347,100	338,000	9,100	2.6	3.3
	October	340,900	331,900	9,000	2.6	3.3
	November	329,400	319,500	9,900	3.0	3.3
	December	327,000	314,400	12,600	3.9	3.5
	Average	338,000	326,000	12,000	3.5	
1978	January	305,800	291,800	14,000	4.6	3.4
	February	300,100	289,000	11,100	3.7	2.9
	March	307,600	297,300	10,300	3.4	2.8
	April	317,100	308,800	8,300	2.6	2.8
	May	333,000	325,100	7,900	2.4	2.9
	June	348,400	337,100	11,300	3.2	3.1
	July	348,700	337,900	10,800	3.1	3.1
	August	347,700	338,100	9,600	2.8	3.3
	September	338,700	331,400	7,300	2.2	2.7
	October	336,500	328,400	8,100	2.4	3.0
	November	325,600	317,000	8,600	2.6	2.9
	December	326,600	314,100	12,500	3.8	3.4
	Average	328,000	318,000	10,000	3.1	
1977	January	292,500	278,900	13,600	4.6	3.5
	February	294,000	281,500	12,500	4.2	3.3
	March	301,300	289,400	11,900	4.0	3.3
	April	314,100	304,700	9,400	3.0	3.2
	May	322,200	313,400	8,800	2.7	3.3
	June	339,200	328,300	10,900	3.2	3.1
	July	339,700	329,200	10,500	3.1	3.1
	August	335,500	326,700	8,800	2.6	3.1
	September	328,700	321,200	7,500	2.3	2.9
	October	320,500	313,100	7,400	2.3	2.9
	November	314,000	305,700	8,300	2.6	2.9
	December	314,200	303,900	10,300	3.3	2.9
	Average	318,000	308,000	10,000	3.2	

* Note - Unemployment rates computed on unrounded figures.

SOUTH DAKOTA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(CPS ADJUSTED)

		Civilian	Total	Total	<u>Unemployment</u>	
		Labor	Employment.	Unemployment	<u>Percent of Labor Force</u>	
		Force			<u>Unadjusted</u>	<u>Season. Adj.</u>
1976	January	296,500	283,100	13,400	4.5	3.4
	February	237,800	284,700	13,100	4.4	3.4
	March	305,400	292,600	12,800	4.2	3.5
	April	317,500	307,400	10,100	3.2	3.2
	May	324,900	314,800	10,100	3.1	3.7
	June	334,500	322,600	11,900	3.5	3.4
	July	330,700	319,400	11,300	3.4	3.4
	August	326,000	316,500	9,500	2.9	3.4
	September	315,900	306,700	9,200	2.9	3.7
	October	305,800	296,000	9,800	3.2	4.0
	November	299,600	290,000	9,600	3.2	3.5
	December	301,600	290,200	11,400	3.8	3.4
	Average	313,000	302,000	11,000	3.4	
1975	January	285,400	272,400	13,000	4.6	3.4
	February	285,500	273,000	12,500	4.4	3.4
	March	292,800	280,000	12,800	4.4	3.7
	April	304,700	290,900	13,800	4.5	4.9
	May	313,800	303,600	10,200	3.3	3.9
	June	328,600	315,800	12,800	3.9	3.8
	July	331,200	319,000	12,200	3.7	3.7
	August	328,700	318,600	10,100	3.1	3.6
	September	318,800	309,400	9,300	2.9	3.7
	October	310,400	301,300	9,100	2.9	3.7
	November	302,600	292,900	9,700	3.2	3.6
	December	302,300	290,400	11,900	3.9	3.5
	Average	308,700	297,300	11,400	3.7	
1974	January	274,400	264,900	9,500	3.5	2.6
	February	281,300	272,000	9,300	3.3	2.6
	March	291,500	282,800	8,700	3.0	2.5
	April	297,700	290,300	7,400	2.5	2.7
	May	312,100	305,600	6,500	2.1	2.5
	June	325,100	316,100	9,000	2.8	2.7
	July	328,600	319,800	8,800	2.7	2.7
	August	329,900	322,400	7,500	2.3	2.7
	September	319,600	312,800	6,800	2.1	2.7
	October	312,100	305,400	6,700	2.1	2.7
	November	296,300	287,500	8,800	3.0	3.3
	December	292,300	282,200	10,100	3.5	3.1
	Average	305,100	296,800	8,300	2.7	

* Note - Unemployment rates computed on unrounded figures.

PLANNING DISTRICT 1
ESTIMATES OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

	1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES										
	Total	Brookings	Clark	Cod- ington	Deuel	Grant	Hamlin	Kings- bury	Lake	Miner	Moody
Total Civilian Labor Force <u>1/</u>	46,974	12,296	2,066	9,649	2,190	4,177	2,214	3,468	5,520	1,904	3,490
Total Unemployment	1,542	441	83	328	81	117	69	79	222	46	76
% of Labor Force	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.4	3.7	2.8	3.1	2.3	4.0	2.4	2.2
Total Employment	45,432	11,855	1,983	9,321	2,109	4,060	2,145	3,389	5,298	1,858	3,414
Nonag. Wage and Salaried	30,390	8,457	1,008	8,201	1,097	2,765	1,074	1,824	3,367	932	1,665
Mining and Construction	1,684	426	38	505	123	220	24	65	187	38	58
Manufacturing	4,038	1,065	122	1,376	63	436	62	215	515	98	86
Transportation & utilities	1,369	193	42	297	65	194	25	81	253	13	206
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8,394	2,315	262	2,674	209	612	252	432	869	234	535
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	1,400	242	55	282	48	406	49	91	134	39	54
Services	4,855	989	125	1,665	173	368	194	403	647	137	154
Government	8,650	3,227	364	1,402	416	529	468	537	762	373	572

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	1977 ANNUAL AVERAGES										
	Total	Brookings	Clark	Cod- ington	Deuel	Grant	Hamlin	Kings- bury	Lake	Miner	Moody
Total Civilian Labor Force <u>1/</u>	45,920	11,409	2,177	9,233	2,342	4,172	2,216	3,452	5,500	1,954	3,465
Total Unemployment	1,599	415	94	326	100	135	68	96	229	58	78
% of Labor Force	3.5	3.6	4.3	3.5	4.3	3.2	3.1	2.8	4.2	3.0	2.3
Total Employment	44,321	10,994	2,083	8,907	2,242	4,037	2,148	3,356	5,271	1,896	3,387
Nonag. Wage and Salaried	29,074	7,815	999	7,813	1,053	2,815	1,012	1,713	3,404	867	1,583
Mining and Construction	1,677	397	49	455	105	293	32	67	160	37	82
Manufacturing	3,743	898	126	1,330	28	446	55	154	563	81	62
Transportation & Utilities	1,314	167	41	285	108	187	20	70	313	18	105
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,961	2,149	256	2,514	206	554	227	434	904	219	498
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	1,365	217	56	325	47	355	50	99	133	35	48
Services	4,721	891	125	1,564	159	475	177	373	598	119	240
Government	8,293	3,096	346	1,340	400	505	451	516	733	358	548

1/ Adjusted to the current population survey.

PLANNING DISTRICT 2
ESTIMATES OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	Total	Clay	Lincoln	McCook	Minnehaha	Turner	Union
Total Civilian Labor Force <u>1/</u>	84,647	5,709	6,195	3,119	59,494	4,130	6,000
Total Unemployment	2,098	183	135	70	1,461	86	163
% of Labor Force	2.5	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.7
Total Of Employment	82,549	5,526	6,060	3,049	58,033	4,044	5,837
Nonag. Wage and Salried	66,949	3,873	3,038	1,732	53,390	1,736	3,180
Mining and Construction	3,968	202	107	23	3,430	83	123
Manufacturing	9,383	298	432	293	7,350	66	944
Transportation & Utilities	5,256	89	103	94	4,770	71	129
Wholesale & Retail Trade	19,378	875	768	425	16,190	470	650
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	3,767	147	121	38	3,260	86	115
Services	14,689	706	803	334	11,750	424	672
Government	10,508	1,556	704	525	6,640	536	547

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1977 ANNUAL AVERAGES

Total Civilian Labor Force <u>1/</u>	79,261	5,544	6,001	3,070	54,769	4,200	5,677
Total Unemployment	2,074	171	148	87	1,444	101	123
% of Labor Force	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2
Total Employment	77,187	5,373	5,853	2,983	53,325	4,099	5,554
Nonag. Wage & Salaried	62,327	3,688	2,764	1,565	49,790	1,689	2,831
Mining and Construction	3,551	268	105	11	2,980	95	92
Manufacturing	8,742	254	414	208	6,900	98	868
Transportation & Utilities	4,689	73	77	79	4,320	73	67
Wholesale & Retail Trade	18,598	834	725	428	15,570	442	599
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	3,420	141	103	34	2,950	78	114
Services	13,253	622	666	306	10,730	375	554
Government	10,074	1,496	674	499	6,340	528	537

1/ Adjusted to the current population survey.

PLANNING DISTRICT 3
ESTIMATES OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

	Total	1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES				Gregory	Hutch- inson	Yankton	Other Counties*
		Bon Homme	Brule	Charles Mix	Davison				
Total Civilian Labor Force <u>1/</u>	44687	3763	2963	4065	9959	2682	4314	9427	7514
Total Unemployment	1230	97	82	140	276	69	82	269	215
% of Labor Force	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.4	2.8	2.6	1.9	2.9	2.9
Total Employment	43457	3666	2881	3925	9683	2613	4232	9158	7299
Nonag. Wage and Salaried	29965	2164	1850	2267	7948	1300	2401	8291	3744
Mining and Construction	1428	91	96	98	462	28	94	421	138
Manufacturing	3013	315	41	38	667	41	200	1489	222
Transportation and Utilities	1238	85	85	97	387	61	61	302	160
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8746	390	565	538	2871	387	671	2443	881
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	1021	50	64	73	267	76	76	265	150
Services	7031	409	580	622	2051	243	662	1806	658
Government	7489	825	419	801	1243	464	637	1565	1535

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1977 ANNUAL AVERAGES									
Total Civilian Labor Force <u>1/</u>	44665	3955	2888	4051	9503	2801	4446	9074	7947
Total Unemployment	1306	104	79	136	259	70	118	276	264
% of Labor Force	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3
Total Employment	43359	3851	2809	3915	9244	2731	4328	8798	7683
Nonag. Wage and Salaried	28925	2099	1739	2238	7621	1349	2326	7924	3629
Mining and Construction	1334	99	77	135	362	76	106	359	125
Manufacturing	2869	309	53	22	643	43	185	1403	211
Transportation & Utilities	1256	78	94	99	392	69	70	305	149
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8505	392	577	516	2809	405	606	2319	881
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	952	50	58	64	246	73	68	233	160
Services	6794	379	478	628	1968	238	675	1801	627
Government	7215	792	407	774	1201	445	616	1504	1476

1/ Adjusted to the current population survey.

* Counties of less than 5,000 population Aurora, Douglas, Hanson, Jerauld and Sanborn.

PLANNING DISTRICT 4
ESTIMATES OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	Total	Beadle	Brown	Day	Edmunds	Faulk	Hand	Mc-pherson	Mar-shall	Roberts	Spink
Total Civilian Labor Force <u>1/</u>	51250	10112	19591	3241	2109	1443	2222	1847	2162	4601	3922
Total Unemployment	1551	309	579	104	50	30	55	50	72	209	93
% of Labor Force	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.3	4.5	2.4
Total Employment	49699	9803	19012	3137	2059	1413	2167	1797	2090	4392	3829
Nonag. Wage & Salaried	36431	8026	15330	2153	1092	729	1250	973	1402	2985	2491
Mining and Construction	1819	494	761	88	51	10	54	40	49	170	102
Manufacturing	3691	996	2017	248	24	11	63	21	180	108	23
Transportation & Utilities	1943	582	915	117	40	15	46	18	49	62	99
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9941	2099	4730	503	287	169	381	240	330	599	603
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	1491	314	674	90	47	23	56	59	42	93	93
Services	7618	1704	3324	323	206	104	183	267	206	911	390
Government	9928	1837	2909	784	437	397	467	328	546	1042	1181

1977 ANNUAL AVERAGES

Total Civilian Labor Force <u>1/</u>	50578	9709	18393	3323	2167	1515	2288	1975	2263	4852	4093
Total Unemployment	1585	321	569	114	66	35	57	60	86	187	90
% of Labor Force	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.8	3.9	2.2
Total Employment	48993	9388	17824	3209	2101	1480	2231	1915	2177	4665	4003
Nonag. Wage & Salaried	34821	7488	14541	2084	1068	701	1192	999	1373	2954	2421
Mining and Construction	1911	472	725	97	41	34	41	74	65	248	114
Manufacturing	3367	1003	1662	264	23	5	59	23	173	133	22
Transportation and Utilities	1850	495	896	101	51	11	57	21	50	66	102
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9475	1805	4699	476	283	161	344	238	330	561	578
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	1409	312	635	83	45	24	50	54	42	88	76
Services	7246	1630	3120	304	204	87	190	270	189	857	395
Government	9563	1771	2804	759	421	379	451	319	524	1001	1134

1/ Adjusted to the current population survey.

PLANNING DISTRICT 5

ESTIMATES OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	Total	Corson	Hughes	Todd	Tripp	Walworth	Other Counties *
Total Civilian Labor Force <u>1/</u>	34275	1680	7444	2076	3483	3407	16185
Total Unemployment	1326	151	204	124	86	110	651
% of Labor Force	3.9	9.0	2.7	6.0	2.5	3.2	4.0
Total Employment	32949	1529	7240	1952	3397	3297	15534
Nonag. Wage & Salaried	23628	905	6893	1841	2030	2398	9561
Mining and Construction	1208	76	332	66	116	147	471
Manufacturing	474	11	139	11	28	28	257
Transportation and Utilities	881	24	233	33	83	188	320
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5404	178	1366	136	736	735	2253
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	908	21	251	13	118	114	391
Services	5812	202	1496	777	375	616	2346
Government	8941	393	3076	805	574	570	3523

1977 ANNUAL AVERAGES

Total Civilian Labor Force <u>1/</u>	35099	1700	7236	2346	3565	3431	16821
Total Unemployment	1404	122	213	136	84	118	731
% of Labor Force	4.0	7.2	2.9	5.8	2.4	3.4	4.3
Total Employment	33695	1578	7023	2210	3481	3313	16090
Nonag. Wage & Salaried	23506	836	6681	1981	1998	2396	9614
Mining and Construction	1286	64	396	72	108	135	511
Manufacturing	440	2	121	18	43	24	232
Transportation and Utilities	1022	29	259	34	79	254	367
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5358	184	1298	135	723	745	2273
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	894	21	236	12	126	109	390
Services	5895	158	1404	939	369	579	2446
Government	8611	378	2967	771	550	550	3395

1/ Adjusted to the current population survey.

* Counties of less than 5,000 population including Buffalo, Campbell, Dewey, Haakon, Hyde, Jones, Lyman, Mellette, Perkins, Potter, Stanley, Sully and Ziebach.

PLANNING DISTRICT 6
ESTIMATES OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	Total	Butte	Fall River	Lawrence	Meade	Pennington	Shannon	Other * Counties
Total Civilian Labor Force <u>1/</u>	66165	3885	3491	9054	5873	35726	2877	5259
Total Unemployment	2245	71	46	284	185	1182	297	180
% of Labor Force	3.4	1.8	1.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	10.3	3.4
Total Employment	63920	3814	3445	8770	5688	34544	2580	5079
Nonag. Wage & Salaried	49935	2450	2763	6919	3615	28880	1952	3356
Mining and Construction	5809	306	222	1961	216	2740	137	227
Manufacturing	4147	83	90	615	314	2730	115	200
Transportation & Utilities	2610	104	151	243	96	1890	18	108
Wholesale & Retail Trade	12963	759	554	1430	811	8660	75	674
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	1895	108	87	173	93	1360	0	74
Services	10028	528	460	1185	523	6000	808	524
Government	12482	562	1199	1312	1562	5500	799	1548

1977 ANNUAL AVERAGES

Total Civilian Labor Force <u>1/</u>	61476	3772	3329	8409	5795	32059	2722	5390
Total Unemployment	2029	68	54	276	170	1063	222	176
% of Labor Force	3.3	1.8	1.6	3.3	2.9	3.3	8.2	3.3
Total Employment	59447	3704	3275	8133	5625	30996	2500	5214
Nonag. Wage & Salaried	47035	2218	2598	6650	3435	26930	2034	3170
Mining and Construction	5257	272	252	1936	173	2370	60	194
Manufacturing	3984	81	84	522	334	2600	154	209
Transportation & Utilities	2493	96	129	280	105	1770	6	107
Wholesale & Retail Trade	11961	701	519	1393	797	7840	65	646
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	1776	102	76	148	86	1300	-	64
Services	9555	439	382	1124	454	5660	1009	487
Government	12009	527	1156	1247	1486	5390	740	1463

1/ Adjusted to the current population survey.

* Counties of less than 5,000 population including Bennett, Custer, Harding, Jackson and Washabaugh.

Type of Income For All Persons
14 Years Old and Over With Income ^{1/}

	1970			1981		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
Total All Persons 14 Years Old & Over With Income	512,411	494,496	17,915	577,341	554,247	23,094
Total Males 14 Years Old & Over With Income	316,188	306,515	9,673	339,361	327,739	11,622
Type of Income						
Wage & Salary	141,008	135,288	5,720	145,606	138,865	6,741
Non Farm Self Employment	22,650	22,413	237	17,955	17,739	216
Farm Self Employment	50,907	50,422	485	44,975	44,488	487
Social Security or Railroad Retirement	37,114	36,437	677	42,261	41,384	877
Public Assistance or Welfare Payments	4,176	3,231	945	2,656	1,971	685
Any Other Income	60,333	58,724	1,609	85,908	83,292	2,616
Total Females 14 Years Old & Over With Income	196,223	187,981	8,242	237,980	226,508	11,472
Type of Income						
Wage & Salary	104,162	100,098	4,064	118,355	113,091	5,264
Non Farm Self Employment	5,589	5,511	78	6,120	6,022	98
Farm Self Employment	3,703	3,558	145	2,944	2,813	131
Social Security or Railroad Retirement	43,741	42,991	750	54,039	52,985	1,054
Public Assistance or Welfare Payments	7,531	5,700	1,831	9,295	6,718	2,577
Any Other Income	31,497	30,123	1,374	47,227	44,879	2,348

^{1/} Some of the persons in this table have more than one type of income, resulting in a total number of persons with income that exceeds the population 14 and over.

Female Family Heads in the Labor Force with Related
Children Under 6 Years Old by Poverty Status 1/

	1970			1981		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
Total Female Family Heads with Related Children Under 6 Years Old	1,328	1,089	239	2,585	2,103	482
Above Poverty Level	750	636	114	1,607	1,314	293
Below Poverty Level	578	453	125	978	789	189

1/ 1981 distributions were obtained by applying updated 1975 national CPS ratios.

Poverty Status of Persons 65 Years Old & Over 1/

	1970			1981		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
Total Number of Persons 65 Years Old & Over	80,409	78,648	1,761	96,678	94,164	2,514
Above Poverty Level	54,754	54,107	668	78,812	77,742	1,070
Below Poverty Level	25,655	24,541	1,093	17,866	16,422	1,444

1/ 1981 distributions were obtained by applying updated 1975 Regional CPS Ratios.

Civilian Male Family Heads 14-64 Years Old
By Labor Force and Poverty Status ^{1/}

	1970			1981		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
Total Male Family Heads 14-64 Years Old	121,153	117,878	3,275	136,386	132,164	4,222
Above Poverty Level	106,919	105,141	1,778	123,250	120,334	2,916
Employed	101,218	99,767	1,451	111,023	108,635	2,388
Unemployed	1,361	1,240	121	2,306	2,235	71
Not in Labor Force	4,340	4,134	206	9,921	9,464	457
Below Poverty Level	14,234	12,737	1,497	13,136	11,830	1,306
Employed	11,662	10,990	672	10,690	10,055	635
Unemployed	528	218	310	699	263	436
Not in Labor Force	2,044	1,529	515	1,747	1,512	235

^{1/} 1981 distributions were obtained by applying updated 1975 Regional CPS ratios.

South Dakota Population
by Age and Sex

		1950				1960				1970 1/				
		% chng from 1940				% chng from 1950				% chng from 1960				
1940		Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	
Total														
06	Total-Population	642,961	652,740	1.5	337,251	315,489	680,514	4.3	344,271	336,243	666,257	-2.1	330,404	335,853
	Under 15	178,429	190,375	27.8	97,041	93,334	228,482	20.0	116,333	112,149	197,620	-13.5	100,625	96,995
	15-19	64,716	51,179	-20.9	25,731	25,448	52,065	1.7	26,038	25,967	70,068	34.6	35,319	34,749
	20-24	54,868	49,961	-8.9	25,854	24,107	39,165	-21.6	19,564	19,601	48,701	24.3	24,418	24,283
	25-29	48,464	48,937	1.0	25,534	23,403	37,823	-22.7	18,778	19,045	35,407	-6.4	17,670	17,737
	30-34	43,598	45,014	3.2	23,266	21,748	40,578	-9.9	20,437	20,081	31,741	-21.8	15,439	16,302
	35-44	81,227	80,637	-0.1	41,403	39,234	80,256	-0.1	40,962	39,294	68,898	-14.2	33,999	34,899
	45-54	75,220	70,897	-5.7	36,971	33,926	70,584	---	35,747	34,837	71,516	1.3	36,016	35,500
	55-64	51,999	60,444	16.2	32,234	28,210	60,048	-0.7	30,690	29,358	61,731	2.8	30,359	31,372
	65-74	30,026	37,572	25.1	20,126	17,446	47,111	25.4	23,752	23,359	46,890	-0.5	22,105	24,785
75 & Over	14,414	17,724	23.0	9,091	8,633	24,402	37.7	11,850	12,552	33,685	38.0	14,454	19,231	
Number of Females		310,447	315,489			336,243				335,853				
% of Total		48.3%	48.3%			49.4%				50.4%				

1/ Age groups inflated to reflect changed total population figure.